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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

The De Lome Incident 211
Municipal Ownership of Street-Railway Tracks 213
A Senator's Responsibility to His State 214
Two New United States Senators (Portraits) 214
Germany's Exclusion of American Fruits 215
Homicide and Murder Trials 216
Topics in Brief 218

LETTERS AND ART:

Modjeska's Reappearance on the Stage. 219
Tolstoi's Philosophy of Art 219
The Secret Defect of the Realist School 220
Old Pew on the Stage 220
The Greatest Literary Treasure of the Arabs 221
How Sir Arthur Sullivan Writes an Opera 222
What Kipling, as a Poet, Lacks . . 222
How the Marseillaise was Written . . 223
Four Great Prose-Writers of the Century 223
Notes 223

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A New Study of Alcoholism 224
The Alleged Determination of Sex . . 224
How Do Carrier-Pigeons Find their Way? 225
The Inventor of the Telephone in Want 225
A French Engineer on American Machine-Shops 226
Has Antitoxin Bad After-Effects? . . 226
The Evolution of Mind 226
Bacteriological Mare's-Nests 227
Science Brevities 227

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Can the Temporal Power of the Pope be Restored? 228
An Actor's Protest Against Sunday Performances 228
The Mormon Propaganda in the East . 229
The Polychrome Bible 229
Roman Catholics and the Jews . . . 230
Knowledge and Faith 230
Religions of China and Mexico Compared 231

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Zola on Antisemitism 232
Serious Effects of Industrialism in Germany 232
Developments in the Near East . . . 233
Chinese Etiquette 234
The Canadian Press and the Yukon Railway 234
Two Great Russians 235

MISCELLANEOUS:

Humors of Bench and Bar 236
Correspondents' Corner 236
Swinburne and Albert Pike.
Business Situation 237
Personals 237
Current Events 238
Chess 240

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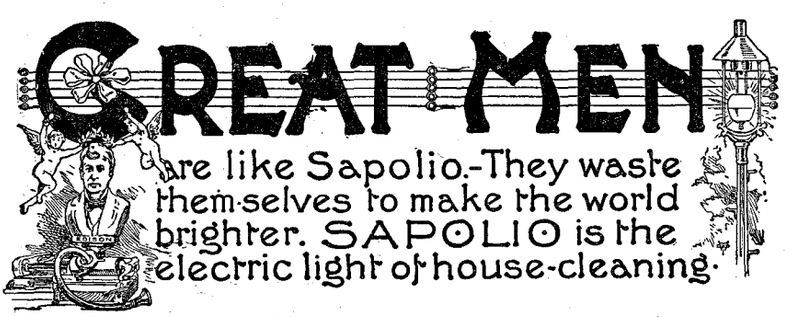
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EXAMINE! COMPARE!

THE STUDENTS' STANDARD DICTIONARY

Here are a few typical definitions of the three academic dictionaries. Hundreds of other definitions show similar contrasts.

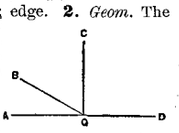
"Comparisons may be odious, but when a work of reference is concerned they are inevitable."—*The Standard*, London, England.

The extracts given in each case are exact facsimiles of the type of the dictionary from which the extracts are taken

STUDENTS' STANDARD.

an'gle, an'gl, *v.* [AN'GLED; AN'GLING.] **I.** *t.* To fish (a stream) with hook and line. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fish with hook and line. **2.** To try slyly or artfully to get or obtain: often with *for*. [< AS. *angel*, *angul*, hook, fish-hook, < *anga* (= Ice. *angi*), point, sting.]

an'gle[1], *n.* **1.** A corner; point; edge. **2.** *Geom.* The figure or concept of two straight lines (sides) emanating from one point (the vertex), when only the difference of their direction is considered and not their length. [F., < L. *angulus*, corner.]



In the strictest mathematical sense the word *angle* signifies that relation of the lines which is measured by the amount of rotation necessary to make one coincide with the other. This amount is commonly expressed in degrees. When the sides of an angle are perpendicular to each other, it is a *right angle* (see fig. AOC); when less than a right angle (as AOB or BOC), an *acute angle;* when greater than a right angle (as BOD), an *obtuse angle;* when the sides go out in opposite directions (as AOD), a *straight angle.* Any angle not a right angle is an *oblique* angle.

—**an'gle-tie''**, *n.* A tie in an angle of a framed structure.

an'gle[2], *n.* **1.** A fish-hook; fishing-tackle. **2.** The act of fishing with hook and line.

An'gle[3], *n.* One of a tribe of the Indo-European race that emigrated to Britain, and from whose descendants the country was called England (Angle-land). [< L. *Anglus*, < AS. *Engle*, *Angel*, < *Angul*, a district of Holstein, from its shape, < *angul;* see ANGLE, *v.*]

The STUDENTS' STANDARD completely separates the *angle* of geometry from the noun and verb that refer to fishing. Of the latter it gives a far more complete etymology than is given in the other school dictionaries, and of the former a far more complete treatment, bringing the mathematical definitions up to the strict modern scientific statement. The STUDENTS' STANDARD adds the proper name **Angle,** with definition and etymology, showing its relation to the English race and name.

bob'o-link'', beb'o-iink'', *n.* An American singing bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), the male having in spring black plumage with white or buff markings. Called in the southern United States *rice-bird* or *reed-bird.* [Imitative from the note of the bird.]

See also **climbing-fish, coot, copperhead, dace, egret, fieldfare, gnu, grosbeak, May-fly** (with illus. at EPHEMERIDÆ), **meadow-lark,** etc.

sen-sa'tion, sen-sē'shun, *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* The conscious state resulting from the action, under stimulus, of some organ of sense; the faculty or power of having such state: not involving, as perception does, cognition of an object. **2.** That which produces feelings of interest or excitement; also, a condition of excitement. **3.** A condition of mind resulting from spiritual or inherent feeling; as, a *sensation* of insecurity. [F., < L. *sensatus*, intelligent, < *sentio* (pp. *sensus*), feel.]

Syn.: emotion, feeling, perception, sense. *Sensation* is the mind's consciousness due to a bodily affection, as of heat or cold; *perception* is the cognition of some external object which is the cause or occasion of the *sensation;* the *sensation* of heat may be connected with the *perception* of a fire. While *sensations* are connected with the body, *emotions,* as joy or grief, are wholly of the mind. *Feeling* is a general term popularly denoting what is felt, whether through the body or by the mind alone, and includes both *sensation* and *emotion. Sense* is the organ or faculty of *sensation* or of *perception;* in wider use the term includes *sensation, perception,* and understanding.

The STUDENTS' STANDARD alone discriminates *sensation* from *perception* by the statement (in definition **1**) "*not involving*, as perception does, *cognition of an object.*" The distinction is more fully brought out in the synonyms.

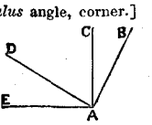
dy'na-mite, dai'nə-mait (XIII)*, *n.* An explosive, composed of an absorbent saturated with nitroglycerin. [< Gr. *dynamis*, power, < *dynamai*, be able.]

The STUDENTS' STANDARD alone gives the essential point of the definition. It is the "*absorbent* saturated with nitroglycerin" that makes *dynamite.* Without that there is no *dynamite*—only nitroglycerin.

* Refers to Disputed Pronunciations in Appendix.

WEBSTER'S ACADEMIC.

An'gle (ăn'g'l), *n.* [F.; L. *angulus* angle, corner.] **1.** A corner; a nook. **2.** (*a*) The geometrical figure made by two lines which meet. (*b*) The difference of direction of two lines. **3.** [AS. *angel.*] A fishhook; tackle for catching fish. —*v. i.* **1.** To fish with hook and line. **2.** To use some bait or artifice; to intrigue.



CAE Right Angle.
CAD Acute Angle.
BAE Obtuse Angle.

Webster's definition groups under one title two absolutely independent words, the *angle* of the fisherman having nothing whatever to do with the *angle* of geometry.

The ANGLES who settled England are not mentioned.

Bob'o-link' (-ŏ-lĭnk'), *n.* An American singing bird.

This definition tells nothing except that the *bobolink* is one of a multitude of "American singing birds." The definition could be used without change for the mocking-bird or the song sparrow.

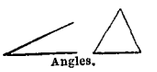
Sen-sa'tion (sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *sensation.*] **1.** Perception through the organs of sense. **2.** State of excited interest or feeling, or that which causes it.

Webster's definition hopelessly confuses *sensation* with *perception.* Very much of the difficulty which students find with philosophy and psychology arises from just such looseness of definition, in which most of the dictionaries in common use start and confirm them, and from which many persons never get free.

Dy'na-mite (dī'nă-mīt), *n.* [Gr. δυναμις.] An explosive substance made from nitroglycerin.

WORCESTER'S NEW ACADEMIC.

Ăn'gle (ăng'gl), *n.* [L. *angulum*, corner; cf. Gr. ἄγκος, a bend.] The space included between two lines that meet in a point; a point where two lines meet:—a fishing-hook.—2, *v. n. pp.* angling, angled.] To fish with a rod and [hook.



Angles.

In making the main definition of ***angle*** to be "the space included," etc., Worcester is decidedly inaccurate. The word *angle* has been sometimes so used, but that has never been the chief, and is not now the accepted meaning. An *angle* is not a matter of *space* or *area*, but of *relation*, as defined in the STUDENTS' STANDARD. Worcester also confuses the fishing *angle* with the geometrical.

Angle, as a proper name, is not given in Worcester.

Bŏb'o-lĭnk, *n.* A singing-bird; rice-bird.

This definition does not even tell whether the bird is American, African, or East-Indian.

Sẹn-sā'tiọn, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sensatus*, endued with sense (*q. v.*).] Perception by the senses:—feeling excited; excitement; impression.

Sensation and *perception* are here made equivalent (thus confusing two terms which it is of great importance to keep distinct), while the definition is almost wholly synonymic.

Dy'nạm-īte [dī'nạm-īt, *Wb. I. Fa. N.*; dīn'ạ-mīt, *H. St.*], *n.* [Gr. δύναμις, force.] A powerful explosive compound.

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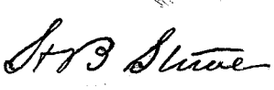

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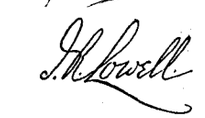

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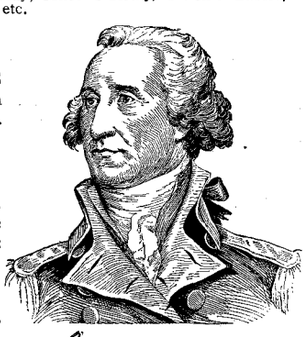

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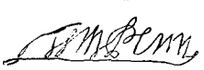

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE DE LOME INCIDENT.

THE publication last week of a personal letter written by the Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor Enrique Dupuy de Lome, which contained reflections upon President McKinley, at once made the writer *persona non grata* to this Government. De Lome admitted his authorship of the letter and promptly asked the Spanish Government to accept his resignation. Spain promptly accepted it, and Premier Sagasta declared through the press that friendly relations between the two governments should not be affected by the incident. The offending letter was addressed to Señor Don José Canalejas y Mendez, proprietor of the Madrid *Heraldo*, said to have been sent to the United States by Spain for the purpose of finding out the status of Cuban affairs here. Canalejas went from this country to Cuba, and thence to Spain; the letter from de Lome by hook or crook reached the Cuban Junta in New York and was thereupon given out for publication. The letter, written on paper of the Spanish legation, but undated, refers to President McKinley's message to Congress last December which dealt so largely with Cuban relations. Except for the purely personal contents, the letter reads as follows in the translation furnished by the Cuban Junta:

"The situation here continues unchanged. Everything depends on the political and military success in Cuba. The prologue of this second method of warfare will end the day that the Colonial Cabinet shall be appointed, and it relieves us in the eyes of this country of a part of the responsibility of what may happen there, and they must cast the responsibility upon the Cubans, whom they believe to be so immaculate.

"Until then we will not be able to see clearly, and I consider it to be a loss of time and an advance by the wrong road—the sending of emissaries to the rebel field, the negotiating with the autonomists not yet declared to be legally constituted, and the discovery of the intentions and purpose of this Government. The exiles will return one by one, and, when they return, will come walking into the sheepfold, and the chiefs will gradually return. Neither of these had the courage to leave *en masse*, and they will not have the courage thus to return.

"The message has undeceived the insurgents, who expected something else, and has paralyzed the action of Congress, but I consider it bad.

"Besides the natural and inevitable coarseness [*groseria*] with which he repeats all that the press and public opinion of Spain has said of Weyler, it shows once more what McKinley is: weak

SEÑOR ENRIQUE DUPUY DE LÔME,
Ex-Minister of Spain to the United States.

and catering to the rabble, and, besides, a low politician, who desires to leave a door open to me and to stand well with the jingoes of his party.

"Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, it will only depend on ourselves whether he will prove bad and adverse to us. I agree entirely with you; without a military success nothing will be accomplished there, and without military and political success there is here always danger that the insurgents will be encouraged, if not by the Government, at least by part of the public opinion.

"I do not believe you pay enough attention to the rôle of England. Nearly all that newspaper *canaille* which swarms in your hotel are English, and at the same time that they are correspondents of *The Journal*, they are also correspondents of the best newspapers and reviews of London. Thus it has been since the beginning. To my mind the only object of England is that the Americans should occupy themselves with us and leave her in peace, and if there is a war, so much the better; that would further remove what is threatening her—altho that will never happen.

"It would be most important that you should agitate the question of commercial relations, even tho it would be only for effect, and that you should send here a man of importance in order that I might use him to make a propaganda among the Senators and others in opposition to the Junta and to win over exiles."

Several features of the incident excite comment. First, the manner in which the letter was obtained by the Cuban Junta is a matter of considerable speculation. One conclusion reached is

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that Canalejas has been treacherous to De Lome and betrayed him for political reasons. A second story is to the effect that the letter never reached Canalejas, but was intercepted in transit. The third story is that it reached him and was afterward purloined by an agent of the Junta. The references contained in the letter to President McKinley form, of course, another subject of comment. The question is raised whether the President will be satisfied to allow the incident to close without a distinct disavowal, by the Spanish Government, of the offensive expressions used. If the President is so disposed, the question whether Congress should allow the incident to be so closed is also raised.

Two other features of the letter that excite interest consist of the statements which touch upon the Spanish policy of autonomy for Cuba and negotiations for reciprocity with the United States "for effect," and which allege that England's interest in Cuban affairs consists in distracting our attention from what threatens England herself.

War Not to be Permitted.—"If the insurgents were not entitled to recognition yesterday, an insult to the President of the United States, by whomsoever offered, does not entitle them to it to-day. The conduct of this Government in such matters is decided by judgments of the merits of the case, and not by the epistolary manners of foreign diplomats. A just judge is not swayed from the path of rectitude by the offensive bearing of either litigant's attorney. This Government will still obey the dictates of reason and of justice, and it is to be believed that in so doing it will command the continued friendship of Spain and at the same time serve the ends of peace and of humanity in Cuba."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

"Too evident is it that the insurrection in Cuba is not in the most promising way. Guerrilla warfare can be kept up for years, but there is no immediate chance of the Cubans gaining their liberty with their arms, alone and unaided. They must have the active support of our Government, and this can not be given them at present. The effort to arouse public indignation over the letter of De Lome must not be permitted to drag us into war. The letter, severe and causeless as it is, and the woes of the insurgents, are as far apart as the Poles."—*The Post* (*Rep.*), *Hartford.*

The Disguise is Off.—"Possibly President McKinley may consider the resignation and departure of the Minister sufficient reparation for the insult to himself. That is a matter in which he is more interested than anybody else. But when the personal issue is disposed of, the real significance of the De Lome letter will be just beginning to display itself. The affront to the President was necessarily the first thing to be dealt with, but it was by no means the most important. The things that really count for most in the document are things that the resignation or recall of the writer can not affect. They are the revelations of Spanish trickery and Spanish desperation, the admissions of Spain's failure to subdue the Cuban patriots, and the confession that without some great success, of which there is no prospect, the Spanish cause is lost.

"Mr. De Lome's insults to the President may not disturb his successor, but these revelations of Spanish state secrets will. What good will it do to attempt to resume negotiations for a commercial treaty, when the President and Congress and the American people know that these advances are 'only for effect'? What encouragement will there be to attempt to persuade our Government that the revolution is dying out in Cuba, when we have the written admission of a Spanish Minister that 'without a military success nothing will be accomplished there,' and military successes are notoriously lacking? What credit will be given to pro-Spanish statesmen for sincerity when we have Spain's envoy calling for a lobbyist to 'make a propaganda among the Senators and others' by the usual methods of Spanish diplomacy? . . . The disguise is off, and it can never be worn successfully again. . . . De Lome has disposed of the last reason for delay. Now let us have action, immediate and decisive. The flag of Cuba Libre ought to float over Morro Castle within a week."—*The Journal* (*Dem.*), *New York.*

Really No Diplomatic Offense.—"The incident is not similar to the Sackville-West affair. The English Minister was betrayed into advising an American citizen what to do in American politics. It was a direct interference in American affairs, and, therefore, a violation of the rules of diplomacy which justified dismissal. The case of De Lome is different. He wrote a private letter to a distinguished statesman of his own country on Spanish soil. He had the right to do this, and to express any sentiments he pleased. That by some mysterious means the letter has been intercepted may be his misfortune, but it is not his fault, tho it may be greatly to the advantage of the United States. . . . The language used by the Minister in privately describing the chief executive is a matter of taste. De Lome has exhibited execrable taste, but so have the majority of the Spanish dignitaries in their speeches and writings. They have not, perhaps, used billingsgate about the President, but they have repeatedly about the people whose servant he is. The American people have been characterized on the floor of the Spanish Parliament as a nation of low-born shopkeepers, and the Spanish press has taken it up as a crow does carrion.

"That a Minister purporting to represent Spain in the United States upon most serious, and perhaps dangerous, matters should feel that way, is conclusive proof that he is not fitted for his duties; but what other Spaniard is? The importance of the letter, however, consists in its general tone, rather than its personal abuse. It is saturated with treachery to the United States. . . . Does any person who has followed intelligently the course of events believe that any of the Spanish statesmen think differently from De Lome, or that they are a whit less worthless and treacherous? What would be the use, therefore, of exchanging him for another? It would be cheaper to send him home and communicate by wire with Madrid."—*The American* (*Rep.*), *Baltimore.*

Spain's Attitude Reflected.—"The most serious feature presented by the intercepted letter from Minister De Lome is not his low and mean abuse of President McKinley, disgraceful as it is. The letter shows from beginning to end that the policy of Spain was fairly reflected in the convictions and efforts of the Minister; that it has been deliberately planned to practise deception upon the American people and Government, and by diplomatic utterances of studied hypocrisy to stay the hands of this Government against the brutality of Spain and Cuba. There is not a line or even a word of kind expression in the De Lome letter about the United States. The Government and its people are treated with marked contempt. They are hated by Spain because they believe in manly warfare and in honest dealing, and the treachery of Spain is doubtless fairly developed by the sincere but unguarded expressions of the fatal letter. That the De Lome episode will greatly strengthen the Cuban cause in Congress and throughout the country can not be doubted."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *Philadelphia.*

Spanish Evidence and Sensibilities.—"We know now by the best of Spanish evidence that Spanish diplomacy means barefaced Spanish lying; that its chief weapons are falsehood, deception, and boodle; and that no assertion certified to by Spain is entitled to credence until corroborated from independent sources. Whether it is worth while for the Government of the United States hereafter to waste precious time and submit in patience to the wanton sacrifice of thousands of lives in order to avoid ruffling the sensibilities of the Spanish people is a point which ought soon to be brought to a definite issue.

"In the mean time, Dupuy De Lome can pack up and git."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *Scranton, Pa.*

"Since Mr. McKinley has been in the White House he has had a similar experience [to Mr. Cleveland]. Scarcely a day passes in which the advocates of the recognition of the Cuban insurgents do not attack him in the language of bitter denunciation, while those who are at odds with him on the financial issue employ the vocabulary of abuse on every possible occasion. Only a few weeks ago an Ohio politician telegraphed a message to the President accusing him of bribery in the election of a Senator. Under these circumstances it is not so amazing after all that a foreigner should catch the demoralization and should think he was entitled to the privilege of jotting down in a private letter the impressions made upon him by the public men in Washington with whom he is in constant contact. For the benefit of those who do not understand our customs and methods it ought to be stated that we reserve to ourselves exclusively the right to abuse our public officials from President down."—*The Sun* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

"It is self-evident that a Minister who has put down in black and white his belief that the President of the United States is 'a

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low politician' and 'weak and catering to the rabble,' is no longer eligible to conduct important negotiations with that executive. It may be remarked that there might be reasons more clearly based on national duty than this letter for presenting the Spanish Minister with his passports. But the present case is entirely apart from the international questions with Spain. It goes on all-fours with the Sackville-West case, in which the dismissal of the Minister for his personal indiscretions did not at all affect the pacific relations between the two governments."—*The Dispatch (Rep.), Pittsburg, Pa.*

"No government has used this power of enforcing the retirement of the Ambassadors more freely than that of the United States. Since the beginning of the century our Government has compelled the withdrawal of three British, two French, one Russian, and, counting De Lome, three Spanish Ambassadors. In each case the Ambassador had been guilty of disrespect for the Government of the United States, equivalent in kind if not in degree to that of the Spanish representative."—*The Transcript (Rep.), Boston.*

"It is for the Government of the United States to act. Intervention would be as much in Spain's interests as in the interests of all others concerned. It would settle the whole case. Slaughter and starvation would cease in Cuba, heavy drafts on a bankrupt treasury would cease in Spain, and the righteous voice of an outraged people would be heeded in the United States. The opportunity and the necessity were plain before Señor De Lome was exposed. They have simply been emphasized by that episode."—*The Star (Ind.), Washington.*

"Señor De Lome will depart and another representative of Spain will take his place. The President can safely be trusted to take care of the dignity and honor of the United States. Neither is menaced now. No peril confronts our peace. No affront has been put upon us as a people. The incident is closed."—*The Post (Ind.), Washington.*

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF STREET-RAILWAY TRACKS.

NATIONAL interest attaches to the results of an exhaustive investigation of the relations between municipalities and street-railway companies, which has been completed by a special committee appointed by Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts. This committee consisted of Charles Francis Adams, chairman (chairman of the first state railroad commission and ex-president of the Union Pacific Railroad), ex-Congressman W. W. Crapo, of New Bedford, and ex-Mayor Elihu B. Hayes, of Lynn. Mr. Adams visited European cities and the other committeemen visited some twenty cities in the United States and Canada. A number of public hearings were also held. The conclusions of the committee have been embodied in two bills for presentation to the Massachusetts legislature. One provides for changing the method of taxing street railways, the other provides for municipal ownership of tracks, this policy being recommended in preference to private ownership or municipal operation. The committee's recommendations are based on the conclusion that the best system is one known somewhat in Great Britain, but better known in Germany, under which the municipality both owns and controls the whole surface of its streets, whether paved with other material or with iron, and leases to a private company the right to run vehicles over prescribed routes on tracks therein specially provided.

Progress in Street-Railway Policy.—"The great features of the special street-railway commission's report consist of these four recommendations:

"1. That the corporation tax now collected by the State on the excess of the share value of a company above the value of the real property be distributed to the cities and towns containing the trackage of said company in proportion to the mileage in each, instead of as now, to the localities where the stock of the company is owned or held.

"2. That where dividend payments go above 8 per cent. the street-railway companies be required to pay into the state treasury a sum equal to the excess except where a company has failed to earn an average of 6 per cent. a year from the time of its incorporation.

"3. That a franchise tax additional to that now imposed in the manner noted in the first paragraph above be levied on the gross earnings of the companies, the rate varying from 2 per cent., where gross receipts per mile of track operated shall amount to $7,000 or less a year, to 3 per cent. where such receipts amount to $28,000 a mile or more.

"4. That cities and towns be permitted to buy in existing street-railway track at the cost to replace it, and to construct new track or extensions as the public convenience may dictate, the local government thereafter to maintain the way as it maintains other parts of the streets, and to be compensated therefor by the railway company using the tracks in a sum fixed by mutual agreement or by a referee for periods of seven years.

"These are all important provisions, and the last is the most important of all. It brings the committee or commission—one of unusual ability and conservative instincts—to the point of public ownership as of the street-car tracks, but not to the point of public operation. Here the commissioners feel obliged to halt, and under all the circumstances we must say most wisely. Public operation is yet more or less of an experiment. Mr. Adams found in his European investigation that the results from public operation in England had been somewhat overestimated on the side of cheapness and efficiency, and in Germany the present tendency is against publicly operated tramways. Moreover, in this State, the ramifications of many of the street-car systems through several adjoining towns especially complicate the question of public operation.

"But public ownership of the railways in the public streets is feasible, and has the great merit of simplifying vastly the relations of the street-railway corporation to the Government and the people, and fixing more clearly the status of these monopolies. . . . Nothing, therefore, could be more clarifying and satisfactory than the plan of the commission for a gradual and optional assumption by the city or town of ownership and care of that part of its streets used by railway-cars, just the same as other parts of the public highway. This would at once place the street-car on a level with other vehicles, except only in being required to pay for the cost and maintenance of those ways in the street which the street-car especially requires beyond the requirements of other vehicles.

"This broadens and defines the policy of the Commonwealth in respect to these corporations where now there exists little more than a policy of drift and makeshift. It sweeps away all those petty complications and divided responsibilities, which have grown up respecting the care of highways burdened with railway tracks, and puts the sole care and responsibility of all the highway, from curb to curb, where it belongs."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

A Wise Course—with Difficulties.—"As might be expected from a commission so abundantly qualified, the outcome of their work is conservative, indicating that, as in most of the affairs of life, a middle course is wisest and safest. The commission do not favor municipalization of railroads, as ordinarily understood, that is to say, they have come to a clear conclusion that operation of railroads by public officials and political parties would be fraught, in this country at least, with more dangers than those which it seeks to obviate; while the ownership of the franchises and of the roads themselves may properly be vested in municipal authority, which confers upon others only the right to operate. To a layman and to an ordinary citizen, the solution reached by the committee appears to be sound and within the limits of practical attainment. It is, indeed, the decision toward which other careful students of the question have been converging, and it will doubtless not be long before, in the progressive and constantly experimenting Massachusetts, something of this sort is attempted.

"From minor conclusions of the report, many points of difference, however, might be raised. In New York, for example, including all its boroughs but Richmond, street-railways, as they are ordinarily understood—that is to say, surface lines—are but a small factor in the intramural transportation problem. Here is a congeries of deep tunnel and elevated schemes, all the way from a hundred feet below the surface to as many above it, with intri-

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cate and difficult engineering problems; North and East River bridges and approaches, all sorts of motive power—in short, a complication without a parallel. It is of comparatively little consequence whether the trolley is the evolution of the locomotive or the stage-coach; the practical aspect of the proposition confronting the metropolitan authorities is not one to be settled even by a commission of the wisest men from the East. Further, we of Brooklyn have had practical experience of what a provision requiring surplus earnings above a fixed dividend to be paid into the public treasury amounts to. No one who recalls the palmy days of the Union Ferry will be able to remember any great accession to the city's treasury even in those 'flush' times, while the more recent spectacle of elevated railroads sold for taxes, and sheriffs, in the offices of other lines, collecting executions, is not calculated to raise taxpayers' expectation of any great or permanent revenue from the receipts of the transportation business conducted by the city."—*The Standard-Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

A SENATOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO HIS STATE.

BY resolutions, the Democratic legislature of Kentucky called upon United States Senator Lindsay to resign if he could not sustain the position of his party by his votes, and Senator Lindsay defended himself in a speech on the floor of the Senate (February 4). The Kentucky legislature specified Mr. Lindsay's vote against Bryan in 1896, his work against the regular party nominee for clerk of the state court of appeals last year, and his opposition to free silver and greenbacks, as offenses. Mr. Lindsay's personal defense was made several days after he recorded his vote in favor of the Teller resolution in the Senate. Resolutions before the New York legislature (Republican) censuring Senator Murphy (Democrat) for misrepresenting his "sound-money" State by his vote for the Teller resolution, raise the same question of senatorial responsibility in slightly different form.

Senator Lindsay's Defense.—"The Kentucky legislature, in calling upon United States Senator Lindsay to resign, because of his attitude upon the free-coinage question, gave him an excellent opportunity to show his own consistency by convicting the legislators who voted for the resolution of inconsistency. After showing from the record that his opposition to free coinage was open, avowed, and well known when he was elected for his present term, and that his sentiments at that time were the sentiments of the Democratic Party of Kentucky, it was hardly necessary for Senator Lindsay to make the assertion that the Democratic Party in Kentucky under its present guidance had left him and not he the Democratic Party. The inconsistency was theirs, not his.

"Senator Lindsay in his speech presented another phase of the proper attitude of a Senator to his constituency that is worthy of the most careful consideration by other Senators and by all senatorial constituencies. 'I am a Senator from Kentucky,' said he, 'but I am also a Senator for the United States. In questions local to Kentucky I am ready to serve her interests to the best of my ability consistent with the obligations of honesty and fair dealing and regardful of the limitations of the Constitution. When great public interests affecting alike every portion of the Union are to be acted upon, they are to be considered from the standpoint of the broadest patriotism, and this I propose to do no matter who may condemn my action or who may approve it.'

"This is not only a courageous but a proper attitude for every Senator to assume, and yet very few Senators do assume it. The tendency in both branches of Congress is for the members to regard themselves as the attorneys of a locality or a single interest instead of representatives empowered to legislate for the highest common interest, and while the action of the Kentucky legislature in demanding Senator Lindsay's resignation was entirely without justification, it has furnished the opportunity for a clear-cut definition of the relation of a Senator to his local constituency and to the country at large that was very much needed at this time."—*The Times (Ind.), Philadelphia.*

Lindsay's Inconsistency.—"Senator Lamar expressed the same view twenty years ago when he voted against the Bland bill, and against the instructions of the Mississippi legislature. It is the correct view, as every reasonable person will concede. Nevertheless, Lindsay's conduct will evoke no plaudits. In fact, the first part of his defense condemns his course. He takes pains to show that he has always been an anti-silver man heretofore, while his vote for the Teller resolution puts him on the silver side. On this crucial issue at this critical period he abandons the principles of a lifetime. Posing as an honest-money man hitherto, and chosen on this issue, he has betrayed the people who trusted him and whose support secured for him the senatorial candidacy, and he has been traitorous to the men who elected him. Moreover, his treason will not help him with the element which asks for his resignation, and which he is endeavoring to conciliate, for that element will spurn him if it is in power when his successor is to be chosen, and the honest-money men, of course, will repudiate him. In any case his political career will close at the end of his present term."—*The Globe-Democrat (Rep.), St. Louis.*

Stupid and Arrogant Legislatures.—"The legislature of Kentucky has called upon Senator Lindsay to resign because he is opposed to the free coinage of silver, and the legislature of New York has called upon Senator Murphy to resign because he isn't. Each legislature has done a very stupid thing and a very arrogant thing. Senators in Congress are supposed to represent the interests of the nation, and they should be encouraged to stand up boldly and fearlessly for what they believe to be for the good of the nation. Instead of this, the statesmen in the legislatures of Kentucky and New York would have Senators act as puppets, and advocate or oppose public measures not on their merits, but according to the whim of whichever party chances to be in power in the legislature of the State from which the Senator hails.

"In speaking to this question, in 1850, Mr. Webster said:

"'If there be any matter pending in this body [the Senate] in which Massachusetts has an interest of her own not adverse to the general interests of the country, I shall pursue her instructions with gladness of heart. But if the question be one which affects her interests, and at the same time equally affects the interests of all the other States, I shall no more regard her particular instructions than I should regard the wishes of a man who might appoint me an arbitrator to decide some question of important private right between him and his neighbor, and then instruct me to decide in his favor. If ever there was a government upon this earth, it is this government—if ever there was a body upon earth, it is this body, which should consider itself as composed by agreement of all, each member appointed by some, but organized by the general consent of all, all, sitting here, under the solemn obligations of oath and conscience, to do that which they think to be best for the good of the whole.'

"Senators in Congress who stand on that platform will do themselves and their constituency greater honor and their country greater service, than those who stifle their conscience and yield to popular clamor."—*The Times (Dem.), Richmond, Va.*

Question Settled in 1860.—"Under our Constitution, the Senate of the United States represents the States as organized gov-

LOUIS E. McCOMAS (REPUBLICAN), OF MARYLAND.

Photo by Thuss, Nashville, Tenn.

THOMAS B. TURLEY (DEMOCRAT), OF TENNESSEE.

TWO NEW UNITED STATES SENATORS.

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ernments and the nation as a whole. Each Senator, therefore, occupies a dual position, and if it were possible for the interest of one State to be antagonistic to that of the whole, to which is his loyalty first due? It is a question of infinite importance, and worthy of careful study.

"But we hold that it has been settled beyond all possibility of doubt that even if the South were right in 1860, which we believe, the new doctrine has been accepted and is now the law of the conscience as well as of the land.

"When Robert E. Lee decided that his primary allegiance was due to his State, in 1860, we hold that he decided wisely and well, and that his self-devotion was justified by the law as it then stood.

"Were Robert E. Lee required to make the same decision now, we believe he would decide differently, because the law has been changed, and that alone is binding on the conscience when two such duties conflict. In other words, it is now the law that no State can lawfully have interests or purposes opposed to the good of the nation that can bind its citizens to their support.

"The nation is now the paramount sovereign, and not the State, and the law has been changed by the same power which changed the duties of the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine—the last arbitrament possible to nations."—*The Times-Union (Dem.), Jacksonville, Fla.*

A Time for Calling to Account.—"Mr. Murphy was elected to serve the State for six years, and during that time to give to all public questions coming before the Senate the benefit of his best judgment. His votes declare what that judgment is. He must stand, in the end, by the record made. If that record shows that as Senator he has acted against the interests of his people, it is safe to assume that those people will not recommission him. If he can successfully defend his record, it is equally safe to assume that if he cares for a second term he will get it. If New York is, as is asserted, in favor of sound money and protection, next November's result ought to tell the tale. Both issues, and the former very prominently, will be before the people. But this badgering of a Senator about this vote or that vote, and this calling on him to resign his office and come home, do not comport with either the dignity or nature of the senatorial office. A Senator is never able to escape responsibility for his actions, and there is an appointed time for calling him to account."—*The Star (Ind.), Washington.*

Direct Election of Senators Would be Better.—"The significant lesson of the Lindsay episode, and we believe it will make a powerful impression upon the voters of this State, is that besides being responsible to the people United States Senators ought to be delegated directly by the people. This is the inevitable conclusion from such an incident as has just occurred affecting a senatorship from Kentucky and from Senator Lindsay's logical discussion of it. The state legislatures have no more business to make or unmake United States Senators than they have to choose governors or members of the Lower House of Congress, or the mayors of our cities, or to perform other functions that belong distinctly to the people."—*The Commercial (Rep.), Louisville, Ky.*

GERMANY'S EXCLUSION OF AMERICAN FRUITS.

THE news of a Prussian decree excluding American fruits, on sanitary grounds, has precipitated a lively discussion in American newspapers. It is generally assumed that "sanitary reasons" cloak the real design of Germany to get around the most-favored-nation clause of existing treaties and to retaliate on American products in return for the imposition of discriminating duties on imports of bounty-paid sugar to this country.

As first reported, the decree was sweeping in its terms, and the United States Minister was said to have at once protested against it. Later a modified form of the imperial ordinance was made public. It prohibits until further notice the importation of living plants and fresh-plant refuse from America, together with whatever material is used in packing or keeping them, for the avowed object of preventing the introduction of the San José shield-louse into Germany. The same prohibition applies to fresh fruit and fresh-fruit refuse from America whenever examination at the place of entry establishes the presence of the insect. Goods which enter by ships and remain on them are excepted from the prohibition, and the Imperial Chancellor is empowered to grant exceptions and to take necessary precautionary measures.

This decree is taken as another instance of modern development of the protective retaliatory tariff policy, and there is plenty of discussion on both the theoretical and practical aspects of tariff legislation. It is pointed out that the President has ample authority to meet Germany's policy under the law of August 30, 1890, which says:

"Whenever the President shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by or under the authority of any foreign state against the importation to or sale in such foreign state of any product of the United States, he may direct that such products of such foreign states discriminating against any product of the United States as he may deem proper shall be excluded from importation to the United States; in such cases he shall make proclamation of his direction in the premises and therein name the time when such direction against importation shall take effect, and after such date the importation of the articles named in such proclamation shall be unlawful. The President may at any time revoke, modify, terminate, or renew any such direction as in his opinion the public interests may require."

American Pork, Apples, Books, etc.—"Germany is cute. Years ago she interdicted American hog products, and later American cattle, on sanitary grounds. She defended the interdict on the ground that our pork was afflicted with trichinosis and dangerous to health, and she kept up the pretense for many years, in spite of the fact that it was pointed out to her that the Americans themselves and other consumers of American pork were reasonably healthy. Finally, the ground of the excuse was entirely swept away by the passage of the meat-inspection law, and American meat products were reluctantly admitted. Now the German agrarians, in whose behalf the barriers are raised against foreign agricultural products, have induced the Government to raise the bar against American fresh fruits on the same old grounds. They pretend that there is danger of introducing the codlin moth, the San José scale, or some such pest into German orchards. The idea is ridiculous. Is it possible that they grow no wormy apples in the Fatherland? It is a very flimsy pretense. During ten months of 1897 the United States exported fruits and nuts of a total value exceeding $5,000,000. Nearly half these exports went to Great Britain, and Germany took the worth of $704,000. No other country has expressed the slightest fear of the apple-worm or the fruit scale, but all have taken the apples readily. It is a handy excuse, however. On the same ground and with equal reason, Germany may proceed to bar out American horses for fear of glanders, American books for fear of bookworms, American corn and wheat for fear of chinch-bug and weevil, American potatoes for fear of rot or beetle, American woolens for fear of moths, American canned goods for fear of ptomains, and so on. It will not be difficult for the learned professors to discover hurtful organisms in anything American. Tariff retaliation, however, is a game at which two can play."—*The Advertiser (Rep.), Portland, Me.*

Protection and Pretense.—"American free-traders who think that they are able to make a great point and turn a fine piece of sarcasm against believers in tariff protection by pointing to Germany's efforts at excluding American food products, and at American irritation thereat, only draw the laugh upon themselves. It is they who are absurd. If Germany were to put a protective tariff on all kinds of fruit no American protectionist would have a right to say a word by way of fault-finding. It is not likely that any such man would so much as dream of saying any such word. The same can be said of beef, pork, and other food products. We as protectionists recognize unhesitatingly Germany's right to reserve to her own people her markets of every kind to whatever extent she deems requisite for her own welfare.

"What we do object to is sailing under false colors. We object to slander. No American protectionist believes in employing false pretense and slander to keep out foreign merchandise. We do not say that English woolen cloth is contaminated with factory fever. We do not say that French wines are adulterated with the oil of vitriol. We do not say that Canadian hay is infested with thistles. We just say that it is a wise and righteous policy to protect American industry, by placing such tariff rates upon foreign goods as will afford a reasonable guaranty that

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American citizens shall not be forced into idleness or the misery of insufficient wages while American money is sent abroad to pay for what might as well, and better, be made at home. We conceal nothing and we calumniate nothing. That is just the difference between honorable protection and dishonorable pretense."—*The Advertiser* (*Rep.*), *Boston.*

How Can We Complain?—"American apples will 'prove to be permeated with cochineal insects,' cimices lectularius, spooks, and other odious things as long as the agrarians have things their way in Germany. And how can we have the face to complain? We claim to treat all countries alike in the matter of sugar, just as the Germans claim to treat all countries alike in the matter of apples. We have shielded our protectees against German competition with duties running above 100 per cent. We have evaded treaty obligations by excluding or discriminating against the special product of some one country while pretending to deal impartially with the products of all countries.

"In short, we have resorted to quibbles and subterfuges in carrying out our policy of protecting pet classes against foreign competition precisely as Germany has been doing for years and as other countries are doing now. These countries, irritated by our hostile policy, have imitated our bad example and we have no right to complain. The first thing we have to do is to make our own hands clean by abandoning our policy of commercial warfare for the enrichment of classes. It will then be time, if ever, to talk of retaliation."—*The Chronicle* (*Dem.*), *Chicago.*

The Real Bug.—"If she is determined to retaliate on us for the Dingley tariff, she will not lack reasons for doing so, and they will be reasons that we can not easily controvert. We may have a moral conviction that the bugginess of our apples is not the real reason why they are excluded, but the trouble is that we have to prove that fact before the very tribunal that has pronounced the decree of exclusion. We must convince the judge who has already decided the case against us.

"It is said that we have a treaty with Prussia which contains the 'most-favored-nation clause.' The world has outgrown such treaties. It has supplanted them with maximum and minimum tariffs, and with treaties of reciprocity. There is any number of ways to get around the most-favored-nation clause, but all that Prussia need do in the present case is to find a bug in a consignment of American apples and not find any among French, Austrian, or Russian apples. The task is not a difficult one, but the attempt to prove that the insect was not there,—

'Hic labor, hoc opus est.'

The real bug is the Dingley tariff."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

In Germany protective tariffs and bounties are the instruments chiefly of the agriculturists, while in the United States it is the manufacturing class that monopolizes tariff favors. Every unreasonable tariff rate imposed by the Dingley act in the interest of our manufacturing protectionists becomes the basis for a new demand for retaliation on the part of the German agricultural protectionists. It is a fight of protectionists against protectionists, to the injury of American agriculture."—*The Sun* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

GARDEN OF EDEN UP TO DATE.

HERR ADAM: "Vell, dot vas ein lofely apfel, after alle. Ach, I vill id inspecdt, undt if no bug I see alrealty, a bite vill me no harm do."
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

HOMICIDE AND MURDER TRIALS.

SINCE Professor Lombroso gave us his study of the homicidal evil in this country (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, Jan. 29), the press has taken up the subject in great detail. The disposition to declare that Lombroso misapprehends or misrepresents the actual state of affairs is general. It is pointed out that he virtually contradicts himself in asserting that we are so much worse than other people of our own grade, and then admitting that, barring out the proportion of the crime which is to be attributed to the negro, we are really no worse than others of our class. It is also held that Lombroso, by his own admission, draws his conclusions from statistics that are "somewhat unreliable"; that, in fact, he does not show to the reader that he has distinguished between arrests and actual deaths due to homicide as a basis for his indictment of the United States.

The newspapers, nevertheless, have a great deal to say about the causes of the prevalence of the evil, particularly in view of the recent attention which has been called to several famous murder cases. Durrant, of California, has at length been hanged. Thorn, of New York, is under sentence of death, while his accomplice, Mrs. Nack, is serving a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The trial of Luetgert, of Chicago, resulted in a sentence of life-imprisonment. From the circumstances surrounding these famous criminal cases, quite as conflicting deductions have been drawn as from Lombroso's figures and conclusions.

Accursed Technicalities in the Durrant Case.—"The Durrant case began with his trial before a San Francisco police judge, July 22, 1895, and closed with sentence of death (the fourth in the history of the case) on December 15, and between that date and January 7, the day of his execution, his attorneys yet made frantic efforts to have a stay granted. The delays through two years and a half were based on technicalities with which the attorneys fought for their client. The technicalities had nothing whatever to do with the merits of the case. They simply afforded the attorneys with means for wounding justice in the house of her friends.

"The question may well be asked, why the rules of court procedure permit such a judicial scandal? Every legislature of every State should so revise the laws and rules of procedure that justice shall not be insulted by lawyers who will resort to any technicality to accomplish their aim. . . . Criminals understand that the finding of a jury against them by no means settles their fate so long as writs of supersedeas, habeas corpus, writs of error, can be readily obtained. The judges, the professor [J. D. Lawson in 'Leading Cases Simplified'] says, doubtless desire to punish crime, but their training at the bar makes them ready to look at procedure and to miss the right of the case. 'The remedy,' says the professor, 'is but to return to the old common law—the law of England to-day, which gives to each man but one trial and makes the issue the question of guilt or innocence, not machinery and procedure. Let no conviction by a jury be allowed to be set aside by another court unless it was wrong on its merits or unless the prisoner was prevented from making his defense. After a case has been heard once, let that be the end of it; if there be grounds for mercy, present them to the governor.'

"This is the common sense of the law. Justice must take the place of machinery as the first object of appellate courts, and until it does and until the bench stops giving its judicial mind to the solving of intricate puzzles of procedure constructed by sharp attorneys to delay justice, the courts of justice will continue to come more and more under public contempt and crime will increase. The Durrant case is an interesting example of the grossly faulty administration of justice in this country. The accursed technicalities which saved Durrant from hanging more than two years should be blotted out of the rules of criminal procedure and the issue made by the common law—one trial for each man and the question of guilt or innocence determined—should take the place of the frivolous issue of machinery and procedure and judicial puzzles."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

Guilty or Not Guilty.—"The case of Theodore Durrant will be memorable because of the many appeals and delays rather than for the crimes themselves, altho the latter were revolting enough

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to impress all who made themselves acquainted with the shocking details. There was a deliberate and persistent effort to wear out the courts, and the fact that the cause of justice finally prevailed against the resources of the law is to the credit of the jurists. Now that sentence has been executed there will be few to begrudge the dead man all the opportunities extended to him to prove his innocence, which he maintained even to the last. . . . .

"Now that there has been no confession many people will ponder over the one great mystery of this celebrated case—the absence of a plausible motive for the crime. While the establishment of a motive is not necessary where guilt is made otherwise clear, the history of this series of tragedies lacks the completeness that usually marks execution on the gallows."—*The Journal, Kansas City.*

"There never was a murder and a trial about which so much was printed. The newspapers not only described the features of the court proceedings but furnished their readers with all questions asked and answers made. Every shred of evidence available was laid before the jury to save Durrant, and his counsel outdid themselves in the eloquence of their appeals. Yet the jury were out but five minutes. Their leaving the box was a mere form. Every link in the chain of evidence was strong, and, on the other hand, the conduct of the defendant at the time of the murder and just after it was inexplicable except on the theory that he committed it. An alibi he attempted to set up was plainly a trick. More than two years elapsed from conviction to execution of the sentence of death. During that time not a circumstance arose to cast a doubt upon the justness of the conviction. From first to last there was never a reasonable doubt that the murderer of Blanche Lamont stood in the shadow of the gallows. Some persons had doubts. They were the doubts born of sympathy and, in some cases, of the failure of the prosecution to prove sufficient motive. Motive, however, is often indefinable and baffling, and we are obliged to leave it to the scientist and the medical man."—*The Sun, New York.*

Courts Not to Blame.—"Probably no other matter ever made the subject of judicial investigation has inflicted as much harm in the form of damage to morals and loss of respect due to the courts as this [the Durrant case]. Therefore, before the lesson passes and is overgrown by some other grewsome sensation let the only possible virtuous use be made of it. The courts are not to blame. They are created to administer the civil and criminal code. The rights of a man accused of crime begin in the federal Constitution and live embedded in the statutes. These being constitutional, the courts are bound by them. If a lawyer choose to use his case as an advertisement of his aptness in getting time, gaining delay, and balking justice in a labyrinth of technicalities, armed with the Criminal Code he has the courts at his mercy. He has also the admiration of a certain section of the community if his case be capital and capital punishment be hanging. So it happens that not only in California, but in other States, justice lags. The tenderness shown by the law for the innocent, falsely accused, has erected a system of statutes and produced a line of decisions which render punishment of the guilty difficult and tedious.

"Those who make it their business to decry and defame the federal courts have fed their grudge on the Durrant case. But those courts can not bar the presentation of a case before them, nor can they in the first instance, if a federal question be alleged, prevent an appeal to test its existence.

"Without at present pointing out the particulars in which amendments to the statutes may be had, we call attention to the need of such statutory reform as will repress crime by its prompt punishment rather than encourage it by delays which the innocent do not need, but which avail the guilty in various ways and recruit the criminal ranks by suggestion."—*The Call, San Francisco.*

Burdensome Expense of Trials.—"Sutro must have expended between $40,000 and $50,000 [in the Durrant case], and it will cost the State of California not far from the same sum. The like injustice is perpetrated all over the United States. It is announced that the murder trials in Wood County, one of the poorest counties in this State, have cost $60,000.

"We complain of our burdensome taxes, and no small item in these taxes springs from the loose administration of justice upon criminal offenders of the worst class. In France their careers are closed out in a 'jiffy'; it requires months for an American court to reach the same conclusions as would be obtained in France in the course of a week.

"We can say to the true reformers, 'Here is a field where genuine reform is needed,' and the legislatures of the several States should take immediate measures to carry out a thorough reform in the administration of justice in criminal cases. The expenses grow more unreasonable and more injurious every day. Formerly trials which cost the county three or four thousand dollars were deemed exorbitant, but now we frequently hear of trials costing from $12,000 to $15,000. It is a perplexing problem how to limit these expenses, but where there is a will there is a way, and it should be the determination of every taxpayer to devise some way to diminish the taxes, which are becoming more burdensome every day."—*The Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee.*

Murder and Money.—"The able lawyers of the country are establishing very definitely the relationship between cash and crime. They long ago demonstrated the power of money to delay and defeat the operation of justice in civil procedure in the courts, and they are now furnishing material for reflection by law-abiding citizens in the results achieved by money for the protection of criminals. It is becoming more notorious every year that the criminal backed by money has more than an even chance of escape from the consequences of his unlawful acts. The man who has committed murder need not despair either for life or liberty if he has means to enlist capable legal talent in his cause and to pay the expenses of a trial fought to the last ditch by modern methods of legal warfare.

"This is not an overdrawn view of the situation, startling as are the facts which it assumes to exist. The court records of the country show that in the larger cities not more than three per cent. of the persons indicted for murder go to the gallows, and only a slightly larger proportion of them get long sentences to the penitentiary."—*The Commercial, Louisville, Ky.*

The Thorn-Nack Trial.—"There have been many sensational scenes, much that was morbid, and other features that were marked with an absence of dignity about this trial, all of which cause it to be spoken of as most memorable and remarkable. It would seem almost a miscarriage of law that Mrs. Nack could not have been adjudged equally guilty with her paramour, Thorn, and have suffered a like fate with him, but the law is sometimes curiously defective, and the gentlemen connected with the case in a judicial capacity could do nothing in the premises but to bow to its mandates and deal out such punishment to Mrs. Nack as lay within their powers.

"In a moral sense, no one who has kept in touch with the crime in all its horrible details but must feel that the woman was equally guilty with the man in the killing of Guldensuppe, even if it was not her helping hand that aided in actually dealing the blow that deprived Guldensuppe of his life. She was the lure that led Thorn to the thought of and final commission of the crime, and her guilty love, if the name can be degraded to such an extent, the reward for the putting of Guldensuppe out of the way. . . . Looked upon through the cold eyes of the law, Mrs. Nack's confession only was wanted to obtain a conviction for the crime, and it had to be bought. Such cases are not rare. They are carried in the annals of all high courts of the world. The woman simply sacrificed the man to prolong her own life.

"People whose interest in the famous case has grown with its progress will regret that the two criminals should not suffer equally, but they may, upon reflection, feel that even a woman of Mrs. Nack's moral caliber may have a conscience, and that her punishment during the balance of her life may be greater even than that dealt out to her blood-guilty paramour, Thorn."—*The Times, Brooklyn.*

"The Thorn murder trial establishes a record as a *cause célèbre*, not for length and tedium attending it, but for its shortness and satisfactory end. Only six days of actual work were devoted to the whole affair, including the selection of jurymen. Instead of spending days and weeks catechizing talesmen and making a minute examination of their habits, thoughts, diet, politics, and anything else that could be thought of, to secure at last a jury of incompetents, but a few hours sufficed to choose twelve men that were satisfactory. Could that feat have been performed anywhere else than in Woodside, L. I.? It would seem impossible in

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Chicago, if we judge from the Luetgert case. . . . The result is a vindication of the jury system and shows that, at least, on Long Island, a criminal trial of world-wide interest needs not consume weeks, cost thousands of dollars, nearly kill the judge, jury, and counsel, and finally come to naught. In fact, it is not the publicity that is given to these cases which makes a trial difficult, but the endless quibbling of the lawyers."—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

Integrity of the Courts.—"The Brooklyn *Eagle* is clearly out of its mind when it makes the sweeping charge, as it did the other day, that the courts of the country, with the usual exceptions, are no longer run in the interest of justice, but have become 'accomplices of crime.' In proof of its amazing charges *The Eagle* cites the case of the murderer Thorn, who has not yet reached the electric chair for the killing and dismemberment of the body of Guldensuppe, and adds this comment:

"'Thorn is guilty and he is not punished. Public patience with this sort of thing has been sorely tried. The evil results of it are evident in every State of the Union, for in every State the expense and labor and difficulty of punishing criminals have increased until they are appalling. Robbed merchants refuse to prosecute and thieves go free, because the sufferers will not submit to the abuse of cross-examiners, nor the loss of time through incessant adjournments, which are part of a common scheme to tire out complainants and avert justice. In many cities there is talk of reviving the vigilance committees of earlier days and cruder civilizations, and doing what the courts and the police will not do. When our courts lend themselves to schemes for the protection of criminals they become their accomplices.'

"*The Eagle* is unnecessarily alarmed. The 'law's delay' is not an unmixed evil. It sometimes saves the innocent from punishment, which, in time, falls on the guilty. As for the courts being 'accomplices of crime,' the statement is foolishly false. Not one miscarriage of justice in a hundred is due to any sympathy with crime or unworthy act of the court. It is the pride and the strength of this country that the courts are pure, and *The Eagle* ought to know it."—*The News, Newark, N. J.*

The National Crime.—"Mr. D. J. Plummer of the International Migration Society of Birmingham, Ala., writing to Mr. T. Bourne, of Brooklyn, concerning two lynchings in Georgia, says:

"'This is a fair sample of some eight or ten lynchings that have occurred in the State of Georgia since the anti-lynching message of Governor Atkinson, which you referred to. We know of counties in the South where the average is one lynching per month. We know of one county in Mississippi where sixteen have occurred in twelve months. We are now trying to collect the names and dates of them. We also know that neither governors nor legislatures nor state troops have any effect in putting down lynching. In fact, most of them silently acquiesce. We know this because we have lived here all of our lives, and know the sentiment that prevails.'

"Lynching has grown to be a national crime. Under our system of Government the federal authorities can not deal with it. It is a matter controlled entirely by the States. And yet, lynch law has got to be rooted out. The national honor and security demand it."—*The Age (Afro-American), New York.*

"If, as Lombroso points out, the mere reading of murder incites to murder, how much more must the sight of murder committed by mobs composed of one's friends and neighbors, justified by the press, defended by leading men in the community, incite to it? And how much more inciting still must such murders to be the latent savagery of a black man when they are the outgrowth of race feeling. If the blacks are developing from a peaceful, ease-loving, merry race into a vengeful, homicidal race, the whites of America are in large part responsible for it. We have been sowing the seed; we must not be surprised to see the crop."—*The Voice, New York.*

Inefficiency of Law a Nonsensical Theory.—"The theory that lynch-law prevails because of the inefficiency of ordinary law, and is largely caused, if not excused, by that deficiency, . . . so far as we are able to see, is so destitute of any foundation in fact that it is not disrespectful to call it pernicious nonsense. It is simply absurd, for instance, to suppose that in the wilder regions of the Southwest horse-stealing, or, in the more settled parts of the South, assaults upon white women, which are the two most detested crimes and those for which lynching is the most common, can not be punished in the courts with entire certainty where guilt can be shown. On the contrary, public opinion in these regions is such that in the average case the accused would be treated by the jury as guilty unless he could be proved innocent, and as for the 'law's delays' they would certainly be reduced to the very lowest terms.

"In other words, where lynch-law is resorted to it is done partly to punish even the suspicion of a crime held by the community to be peculiarly odious, and partly to satisfy the passion of cruelty which has not yet been subdued by civilization. There is no other sufficient explanation of it. If the first motives were the only one it would lead to a reform of any weakness or slowness in the law, tho of this there is really very little to be reformed. The simple fact is that lynching is an exact measure of the ratio of barbarism lingering in any community, whether it be in Louisiana or in Indiana, in Oklahoma or in Ohio."—*The Times, New York.*

Popularizing Murder.—"It would be unfair to state that any party of men exists in the United States who are in favor of murder in general, but there is a kind of murder which seems to be growing in popularity. What we mean is illustrated by the tone of the gold press of the United States when a sheriff and his deputies committed a most atrocious murder in Pennsylvania. The fact that the persons killed were unarmed and inoffensive citizens seemed of no consequence when the further fact appeared that most of them were foreigners and all of them were laboring-men. Those who do not know the animus of the advocates of the gold standard, and do not understand that the object in contracting the world's money to gold alone is to impoverish, subjugate, and enslave the masses, will find much difficulty in explaining the general approval of the gold press of the Pennsylvania murder. It would seem that all that is necessary for the gold press to know in regard to such transactions is that the murderers are officers of the law, and the victims are laboring-men, and consequently belong to the rabble which aristocracy demands shall be put down by a stronger government. We verily believe that if this Pennsylvania murder had occurred in this country forty years ago, a paper which would have justified it or apologized for it in any community would have met with earnest opposition if its editor did not encounter personal violence. Consequently the voice of the gold press with regard to the atrocious murder of unoffending men in Pennsylvania marks the difference of sentiment between the gold aristocracy of London and New York and the American people during the better days of the republic."—*The Silver Knight and Watchman, Washington, D. C.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SPAIN'S hesitation about fixing a definite date for the pacification at least indicates an increasing respect for accuracy.—*The Star, Washington.*

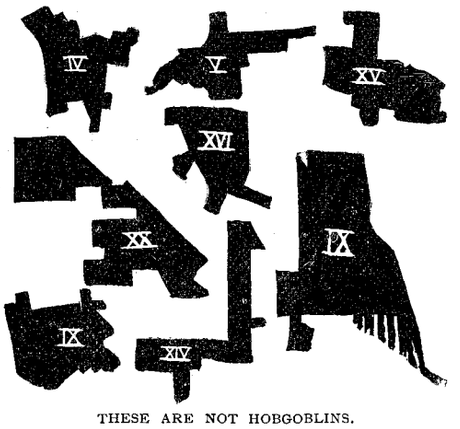
GOVERNOR PINGREE expects his $20 mileage book to carry him a long way in the next campaign.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

WHEN the Lodge bill becomes a law illiterates must stay out of this country unless they can arrange to be annexed in lots of 100,000.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

"TRUTH," remarked the observer of men and things, "would not be stranger than fiction if the newspapers would print as much of it."—*The Journal, Detroit.*

TEACHER (in geography class): "Johnnie, how is the earth divided?" Johnnie (who reads the foreign news): "Don't know; I haven't read the papers this morning."—*The News, Chicago.*

HERE'S a critical study in diplomacy: Mr. Bayard was criticized for criticizing his own country in another country; Hannis Taylor was criticized for criticizing another country in his own country; Mr. de Lome is criticized for criticizing another country in that other country. The three should get together and compare impressions.—*The Republican, Springfield.*



THESE ARE NOT HOBGOBLINS.

They are the result of skilful gerrymandering of the ward lines of Baltimore. —*The News, Baltimore.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

MODJESKA'S REAPPEARANCE ON THE STAGE.

MME. MODJESKA'S reappearance on the stage (in New York, February 7) after several years of retirement, is hailed as a notable event in the dramatic world. She appeared in her famous impersonation of Mary, Queen of Scots, and *The Home Journal* says, "every one who saw her rejoiced as at the recovery of a lost treasure."

In *The Tribune* we find the following, written, we presume, by William Winter:

"She is now somewhat past the zenith of her physical power, but she retains all her charm, and in her embodiment of *Mary Stuart* there was the same loveliness that endeared her when

MME. HELENA MODJESKA.

first she came. It is the loveliness of a beautiful spirit, enshrined in a person of exquisite grace. The nobility of presence, the exquisite refinement of demeanor, the majesty of visage, the mournful tenderness of the dark, melancholy eyes, the sweetness and the tremulous emotion of the rich, sympathetic voice, the easy command of diversified resources, the consistency and symmetry of fluent and cumulative action—those are 'close denotements, working from the soul,' which at once proclaim authentic royalty of nature and inherent equipment for art. The character of *Mary Stuart*, as drawn by Schiller, while typifying a deadly struggle between worldly passion and celestial impulse, is, at last, the perfect image of sorrow-stricken penitence and sublime self-abnegation, and with that ideal the actress shows herself to be completely harmonious, alike in temperament and person. Seldom in stage history has there been an example of such absolute correspondence between an imaginary character and its actual representative. The greatness of Adelaide Ristori and of Marie Seebach in *Mary Stuart* is well remembered and has become historic; the power of Ristori, at the climax of the imperial encounter, was colossal; the pathos of Marie Seebach, at the final farewell, was irresistible; but that greatness is surpassed by the saintliness, the holiness, the poetry of the acting of Modjeska."

The Evening Post notes that while the weight of advancing years may be seen, none of the charm of the great Polish actress has been lost:

"It would be folly to pretend that she is in all respects the Modjeska of other and earlier days. Time is inexorable, and she, like the rest of us, has to feel the weight of her burden in certain physical disabilities, but her intellect, imagination, and artistic instincts are unimpaired; and, if her execution is, in undefinable detail, a little less sharp, electric, and vigorous than of old, it is as rich as ever in suggestiveness, in delicacy, in resourcefulness, and charm. . . . . .

"The symmetrical beauty, regal dignity, exquisite grace, and profound pathos of her impersonation are, at all events, indisputable. All these qualities still exist in full perfection, while her power of emotional expression is but little abated. The climax of scorn and fury which she reached in the famous scene with *Elizabeth* was superb, and her approach to it, through various grades of emotion, was regulated, as usual, by her infallible sense of artistic proportion and her exact knowledge of her own resources. After this magnificent exhibition she was summoned before the curtain again and again by a veritable storm of plaudits. In the closing scenes, the parting from her attendants, the passage with *Burleigh*, the farewell to *Leicester*, and the final exit to the block, she held the breathless attention and tearful sympathy of the house."

TOLSTOÏ'S PHILOSOPHY OF ART.

COUNT TOLSTOÏ, it has been known for some time, is engaged on a work dealing with the philosophy of art. He hopes to revolutionize current conceptions and to present a new theory of the function and social significance of art. In the Russian journal called *Questions of Psychology and Philosophy* has appeared the first of his articles on the subject.

First of all, Count Tolstoï points out how little agreement there is among the writers on esthetics about the scope or definition of art. No test has been formulated which would enable us to draw a distinct line between subjects properly coming within the domain of art and subjects that preclude or are unfit for artistic treatment. This confusion is due primarily, he thinks, to the assumption underlying all theories, ancient and modern, as to the relation between beauty and art. Since there is no objective definition of beauty, how can it be said that it is the purpose of art to reproduce or represent beauty in order to satisfy the craving for esthetic enjoyment or pleasure? It is necessary, he holds, to reject absolutely the notion that art ministers to pleasure. There is pleasurable gratification in art, just as the absorption of food yields pleasure, but it is as false to say that pleasure is the real object of art as that pleasure is the reason of our nourishing our physical bodies. Count Tolstoï then proceeds as follows:

"Art is one of the conditions of human existence and a means of intercourse between man and man. The art activities are founded on the psychological fact that a man who, through sight or hearing, assimilates an expression of feeling of another person, is made to undergo the same psychological experience and feel the same emotion as that other person.

"Art has its origin and beginning at the moment that a man, conceiving the distinct purpose of imparting and conveying to others feelings experienced by himself, reproduces these feelings in himself and, by means of signs and symbols and other forms of expression, manifests them in a way to affect others.

"All emotions and feelings, the strongest as well as the faintest, the significant as well as the most trivial and petty, the noble and good as well as the bad and low, provided they affect or infect the auditor or listener or observer, constitute the subject-matter of art. The feeling of self-abnegation, sacrifice, and resignation to the decree of fate or God which is produced by the drama; the ardent joy and ecstasy of lovers, depicted in romances and novels; the emotion of pleasurable excitement shown in a pic-

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ture; boldness, inspiration, and courage conveyed in triumphal march music; gay and spontaneous enjoyment resulting from a dance; the gratification of the sense of humor and comedy by the telling of an anecdote; the sense of peace and stillness excited by a lulling song or a quiet evening scene—this is all art in its various forms. The art exists where the feeling is conveyed, and the object is the conveyance. The means are: movements, lines, colors, sounds, images, words, symbols, etc., but in every case the purpose is to excite a feeling experienced before."

Without art, communication between man and man would be crude, imperfect, inadequate, according to Tolstoï, as the inartistic means of expression never can convey the intimate and fine feelings of mankind. Mutual understanding and sympathy are greatly enhanced and promoted by art, hence its transcendent importance in social life as a method of intellectual and moral intercourse. The pleasure is merely incidental, and should not be confounded with the deeper natural need subserved by art.

This is only the basic principle, the postulate of Count Tolstoï in this discussion. He will elaborate it and apply it to current art problems in future contributions.

THE SECRET DEFECT OF THE REALIST SCHOOL.

THE battle between the French Romanticists and Realists is renewed by M. René Doumic, the literary critic of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, who comes to America next month to deliver a course of eight lectures at Harvard University on "French Romanticism." Taking as his subject a recent book, "The Literary Balance-Sheet of the Nineteenth Century," by Prof. Georges Meunier, M. Doumic contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a scathing criticism of the naturalist school, and particularly of the work of M. Zola, which can not fail to draw out indignant rejoinders.

M. Meunier, who is a professor of literature in a provincial college, is described as having written his history of French literature as an act of humility and adoration in the worship of realism. Examples are given of his method of dealing with various writers, but it is his enthusiastic praise of M. Zola that comes in for the most attention. After some quotations from M. Meunier, in which the author of the Rougon-Macquart novels is exalted as "the Master," and greater than Flaubert, Balzac, Chateaubriand, and others of a similar rank, M. Doumic says:

"It is not necessary to resume the compaign against the realist novel which was fought in the past with such vigor, at a time when the naturalist school seemed triumphant. It can be easily shown, without going into past contentions, that M. Zola and his friends, by the insufficiency of their psychology, their imperfect observation, their lack of human sympathy and moral sense, and by the coarseness of their language, could not fail to injure the best of causes. And we must insist that there is an essential difference between the naturalists of 1875 and those of 1850. Almost in the middle of the century there was a reaction in the French spirit, a little wearied of the romantic exaltation, toward the natural and true. In a study by Taine, a novel by Flaubert, a poem by Leconte de Lisle, or a drama by Dumas, this tendency can be plainly seen. For the personal theory of literature there was substituted that of objectivity—in other words, of naturalism. Far from opposing this spirit, we are pleased that it was brought into our literature. Its effect is not yet spent, and it is probable that it will continue to develop in the future, and direct our literature toward a truer representation of realities.

"But the characteristic of the school of 1875 is its narrowness. It has not produced one poet, altho Maupassant wrote 'Des Vers,' M. Daudet 'Les Amoreuses,' and M. Zola himself has made rimes. It is outside of and against that school, that there has been developed poetry: heroic with M. de Heredia, dreamy or philosophic with M. Sully Prudhomme, sentimental with M. Coppée, sickly and obscure with Verlaine. It has not produced a dramatist; remarkable in other respects as has been the Theater-Libre, from it has not come one work which will live, nor any assured contribution to dramatic art. It has not given us one critic: the manifestoes of M. Zola and the panegyrics which he has addressed to his associates are merely parodies on criticism. Taine, responsible in spite of himself for a movement springing in part from his 'Essay on Balzac' and 'The History of English Literature,' strongly disavowed the conclusions drawn from these books. Contemporary critics have recognized the personal qualities of several writers of the school—the acute vision of the Goncourts, the strength of M. Zola, the elegance of M. Daudet, the conciseness of Maupassant; but they denounce their theory of art, some with harshness, others with ridicule, or rather with the denial that the school has any theory. Regarded with doubt in all departments of literature, held in error by all men of thought and study, the writers of 1875 have formed less than a school—merely a group—confined to the novel, and bound, even in the novel itself, by a narrow and exclusive formula. It is necessary that this narrowness in literature should have a cause. This cause must be some secret defect. And this defect must be found in the principle on which the school is based."

This principle M. Doumic finds in the worship of the superstition of modernism. The realists are bound firmly to the present, and can see nothing, describe nothing, feel nothing, beyond what happens directly around them. They take for their subjects some unimportant event or recent scandal, and copy their characters from subjects whom we elbow on the streets, and whose names we often recognize under their disguise. Thus M. Zola chooses for a late novel the doings of the anarchists, whose murderous exploits have recently shocked the country. It is this slavish adherence to the cult of the present time which has rendered the realist school so narrow and unproductive of great works.

Without the past, declares M. Doumic, there can be no real poetry. To become capable of awakening the poet's imagination it is necessary that the reality be transformed by the slow elaboration of time. Of this Virgil, Dante, Tasso, Shakespeare, and Milton furnish proof. Without tradition there is no great poetry.

The same is held to be true of the other branches of literature, in which the realists are said to have attained little distinction. Criticizing their central principle, M. Doumic says:

"What folly, to believe that we can ever be independent of tradition! It acts in and through us without our knowledge. Would it not be better then to study it? And in the case of the realists, it would be best for them if they would return to a study of the classics, and across the centuries tender their hands, with Flaubert, to 'crusty old Boileau.' It is natural that they should recommend only their immediate predecessors. Balzac is for them a sufficient ancestor. But why speak of ancestors? They pretend to rely solely on themselves and on science. They wish to write only under the immediate inspiration of nature. But does nature exist by itself alone, independent of the minds in which it is reflected? And is not the sadness with which the landscapes are filled due to the generations of dreamers behind us? Even the least of our ideas is the result of the accumulated experiences of the ages. And the words which serve to express our emotions, have they not been filled with meaning, or emptied of their sense, in passing over the lips of so many men who have preceded us? What folly to believe that we have opened new eyes on a world born yesterday! As Auguste Comte expresses it: 'Humanity at all times of its existence is composed of far more of the dead than of the living.'"

M. Doumic's conclusion is that the reaction against Zola and his school has reached all minds and that the school has had its day.

Old Pew on the Stage.—The blind buccaneer, *Old Pew*, of "Treasure Island," was killed off by Stevenson early in the story. But he was too deliciously horrible a character to stay dead, and in the play which Stevenson and Henley produced *Old Pew* was given a new lease of life. The play has been published some time, but it has but recently been put on the boards

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in London, and *Pew* proves to be the most dramatic figure in it. Speaking of the production of the play, which is called "Admiral Guinea," a writer in *Cosmopolis* (December) says:

"It is a nocturnal adventure of *Pew's* which provides nearly all the external action of the play. Discovering the retreat of his old captain, nicknamed '*Admiral Guinea*,' in reference partly to his old slave-hunting exploits on the African coast, partly to the wealth those exploits are supposed to have brought him, *Pew* breaks into the captain's room with fell designs upon the captain's sea-chest. And here a singular fate befalls him because of his blindness. He is at first frightened by hearing the footsteps of some one slowly pacing the room; but is quieted by the thought that, as the room is in total darkness, he can not be seen. Then groping stealthily about he burns his hand in the flame of a candle. Upon this discovery he loses his head; the room is as bright as day, and yet the other man does not attack him! For the spectator there is no mystery in the matter; the other man is walking in his sleep. But the mental agony of a blind man in this, to him, inexplicable situation must, when you come to think of it, be enough to curdle his blood. Curiously enough, the full poignancy of the situation failed to get itself realized on the stage. I can only conjecture that it was too ingenious, that it required too much thinking out; that the horror resides rather in our reflections as to what must be passing in *Pew's* mind than in the material acts to which *Pew's* state of mind gives rise."

THE GREATEST LITERARY TREASURE OF THE ARABS.

AN English scholar, the late Mr. Chenery, has produced a version of "The Assemblies of Harîri." Who or what was Harîri? Was it a town, or a man, or a tribe, or a cult? With these questions, says Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, reviewing the book in *Literature*, one is sure to be confronted, and he hastens to answer them by assuring us that Harîri was an Arabian writer of whom no Oriental gentleman with any pretense to polite scholarship would dare to profess ignorance. In truth, according to Mr. Chenery, the Arabs have for nearly eight centuries regarded the "Assemblies" ("Makâmât") as, next to the Koran, their chief treasure. Unlike the Koran, however, their value lies in the literary rather than in the religious qualities. Mr. Chenery is quoted further:

"Contemporaries and posterity have vied in their praises of him [Harîri]. His 'Assemblies' have been commented on with infinite learning and labor in Andalusia and on the banks of the Oxus. His poetry has been sung at the feasts of the great, and by the camel-drivers in the desert. To appreciate his marvelous eloquence, to fathom his profound learning, to understand his varied and endless allusions have always been the highest object of the literary, wherever the Arabic language has been scientifically studied."

And Dr. Steingass is quoted as saying that the reader of the "Assemblies" will be introduced to every branch of Mohammedan learning—poetry, history, antiquities, theology, law.

Mr. Lane-Poole gives us the following particulars concerning Harîri and his age:

"His birthplace encouraged his intellectual temperament. He was born of Arab stock at Basra in 1055, and died there in 1122. He celebrates his native city as the place where 'the ship and the camel meet, the sea-fish and the lizard.' But besides being the chief Mesopotamian mart for the commerce between East and West, Basra was the home of literary subtlety; where, more than anywhere else under the Califate, there was everlasting 'grinding at grammar,' making of anagrams, devising of conceits, and all manner of poetastrical pedantry. When one of its most famous scholars lay dying, his friends gathered round to catch his last wishes; but the learned Sîbawaih could only gasp out 'There is something on my mind concerning the particle *hatta!*' One thinks of him who

> Gave us the doctrine of the enclitic δε,
> Dead from the waist down.

"Bred up in this straitest sect of the grammarians, Harîri's undoubted genius for style was polished to its finest edge, and his learning was widened to the bounds of the scholarly horizon."

Harîri belonged, we are further told, to the age when the time of creative literature was believed to have passed away. The reciting of classic verse was believed to be better than original composition. It was the age in which Hammad lived, who declaimed at a sitting two thousand nine hundred poems, one hundred riming with each letter of the alphabet. Of the "Assemblies," Harîri's greatest work, the following description is given:

"It is difficult, no doubt, for most Westerns to appreciate the beauties of this celebrated classic. There is no cohesion, no connecting idea, between the fifty separate 'Assemblies,' beyond the regular reappearance of an egregious Tartufe, called Abu-Zeyd, a Bohemian of brilliant parts and absolutely no conscience, who consistently extracts alms from assemblies of people in various cities, by preaching eloquent discourses of the highest piety and morality, and then goes off with his spoils to indulge secretly in triumphant and unhallowed revels. Even in this framework there is no attempt at originality; it is borrowed from Hamadâni, the 'Wonder of the Age.' The excellence lies in the perfect finish: the matter is nothing; the charm consists in the form alone. Yet this form is, to English readers, exotic and artificial. Among its special merits, in the eyes of Easterns, is the perpetual employment of rimed prose. To us this is apt to seem at once monotonous and strained, with its antithetic balance in sense, and jingle of sound; but to the Arabs, as to many primitive peoples, either riming or assonant prose was from early times a natural mode of impassioned and impressive speech. It is the mode adopted constantly and without strain in the Koran, and it is the mode into which an historian, such as Ibn-el-Athîr, falls naturally when he waxes eloquent over a great victory or a famous deed. . . . . .

"But if we do not care for rimed prose, there is plenty besides in Harîri to minister to varied tastes. In these wonderful 'Assemblies,' we shall find every kind of literary form, except the shambling and the vulgar. Pagan rhetoric, Moslem exhortation, simple verse, elaborate ode, everything that the immeasurable flexibility of the Arabic tongue and the curious art of a fastidious scholar could achieve—all is here, and we may take our choice. But the strangest thing about Harîri was his profession. The greatest master of Arabic style in the Middle Ages was a *Sâhib al-Khabar*. Now Sâhib al-Khabar, being freely interpreted, means—our own correspondent!"

Prior to his review of Harîri, Mr. Lane-Poole gives us an interesting description of the methods of literary production and criticism among the Arabs. It is worth reproducing:

"The Arabs had a curious and effective manner of reviewing. In the Time of Ignorance, before the advent of the blessed Prophet, the poets of the desert submitted their verses to the judgment of their countrymen assembled at the great annual fair which served as the Olympia of their race. The protagonists of the rival tribes were carefully masked, lest winged words should be followed by a different kind of arrow, and their poems were impartially recited by a public orator. The acclamations of the multitude decided the event, and the clan whose poet won the Arabian substitute for the bays immediately indulged in feasting and self-glorification. The discovery of a tribal poet was a source of pride scarcely excelled by the birth of a son to their chief or the foaling of their favorite mare. In Mohammedan times the criticism of authors was conducted in an equally public manner. When a man had produced something he thought particularly good, he hastened to the mosque to share it with his critics. He was sure to find them there, doctors learned in the law, poets, commentators, seated cross-legged on their carpets in the arched porticos round the court, expounding the refinements of style to a circle of squatting students. To this audience he would recite his latest achievement, proud but frightened. It must have been a tremendous ordeal, for the listeners were some of them rivals and all of them keen critics, on the alert for the least flaw, the slightest halt in the rhythm, the smallest lapse from the purity of the classical idiom. They had, too, a way of expressing their opinions which was more forcible than kind. There was a hot debate, much citing of precedents and quoting of the masters,

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searching of memory, and examination of texts. The newcomer defended his diction and produced his authorities; the rest cut him up in remorseless verbal vivisection. It was *Athanasius contra mundum*, and the extraordinary thing is, not that Athanasius survived and went on writing, but that he sometimes profited by the heckling of his critics, was actually convinced of his sins, and amended his ways; which, as an experienced reviewer will perceive, is absurd."

HOW SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN WRITES AN OPERA.

THE idea that an opera is conceived and born in a flash of inspiration and then recorded in another flash, is as far from the truth, according to Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan, the English composer, as the notion of a coal-miner sitting down at the mouth of a mine expecting the coal to come bubbling up. The very melodies in his work which appear most spontaneous are "the result of particularly hard work and of constant recasting."

SIR ARTHUR SEYMOUR SULLIVAN.

In *The Strand Magazine* Sir Arthur tells how his operas are made ready for public rendering, after he has "sketched out the creative portion":

"The original jottings are quite rough, and would probably mean very little to any one else, tho they mean so much to me. After I have finished the opera in this way, the creative part of my work is completed; but then comes the orchestration, which, of course, is a very essential part of the whole matter, and entails very severe manual labor. The manual labor of writing music is certainly exceedingly great. Apart from getting into the swing of composition itself, it is often an hour before I get my hand steady and shape the notes properly and quickly. This is no new development. It has always been so, but then when I do begin I work very rapidly. But, while speaking of the severe manual labor which is entailed in the writing of music, you must remember that a piece of music which will take only two minutes in actual performance—quick time—may necessitate four or five days' hard work in the mere manual labor of orchestration, apart from the original composition. The literary man can avoid manual labor in a number of ways, but you can not dictate musical notation to a secretary. Every note must be written in your own hand—there is no other way of getting it done; and so you see every opera means four or five hundred folio pages of music, every crotchet and quaver of which has to be written out by the composer. Then, of course, your ideas are pages and pages ahead of your poor, hard-working fingers!

"When the 'sketch' is completed, which means writing, rewriting, and alterations of every kind, the work is drawn out in so-called 'skeleton score'—that is, with all the vocal parts and rests for symphonies, etc., complete, but without a note of accompaniment or instrumental work of any kind; altho I have all that in my mind.

"Then the voice parts are written out by the copyist, and the rehearsals begin; the composer, or, in his absence, the accompanist of the theater, vamping an accompaniment. It is not until the music has been thoroughly learnt, and the rehearsals on the stage—with action, business, and so on—are well advanced, that I begin the work of orchestration.

"When that is finished the band parts are copied, two or three rehearsals of the orchestra are held, then orchestra and voices, without any stage business or action; and, finally, three or four full rehearsals of the complete work on the stage are enough to prepare the work for presentation to the public."

WHAT KIPLING, AS A POET, LACKS.

KIPLING'S collected "works" are in course of publication in what is called the "Outward-Bound" edition. One volume of the edition contains all the poetry so far produced by him that he cares to preserve. Reviewing this volume, *The Evening Post* (New York, January 22) comments at length on the fact that so few of the usual marks of the poetry of youth (Kipling is now but thirty-two) are to be found in his verse, so far. One of the surest of those marks is a ready sensitiveness to "the beautiful dallying of earth and heaven." The early poems of Wordsworth, Tennyson, Browning, and Lowell are quoted from to indicate this sensitiveness to impressions from the natural world and the impulse to interpret the phases of that world. It is true of all typical young poets, as Wordsworth says of himself:

"To her fair works did Nature link
The human soul that through me ran."

But Kipling's poetry is singularly lacking in indications of this impulse:

"It is not that he is unconscious of nature, but the human soul that through him runs is not linked to her fair works; he is not brooding in her presence or plastic before her touch; for him, nature is the necessary scene and setting of rude and striving human passion, and little more. The fallacy that man finds his mood given back to him by nature is not pathetic in Kipling, because it does not exist in him. The very images under which he renders his infrequent observations of natural phenomena indicate the subordinate part nature plays in his verse. Take this, for example, from 'The Last Suttee':

'All night the red flame stabbed the sky
With wavering, wind-tossed spears.'

It is accurate, it bites in the fact; but the murderous metaphor bespeaks a writer absorbed in the play of brute force and crime. The instance is characteristic of Kipling. There is nothing in him of the contemplative spirit. He rides reeking over the plains. and sails the seas chafed and angry, here and there affixing an epithet as he goes, but too impatient to wait for nature's oracles. They are not given to those who travel express."

The question is raised whether Kipling, having first developed strength rather than grace, contrary to the usual poetical order, will afterward win the grace. *The Evening Post* thinks he would be a rash prophet who would venture to predict on this point.

Another of the peculiarities of Kipling is that he has said almost nothing about love:

"What was said of Ben Jonson may be said of Kipling—he 'never writes of love, or, if he does, does it not naturally.' He has, to be sure, his soldier light-o'-love who, like his own ' 'ousemaids outer Chelsea,'

'——talks a lot o' lovin', but wot do they understand?'

He gives us a glimpse or two of fierce Oriental passion. He has one picture ('The Miracles') of an Englishman using 'all the resources of civilization,' as the Anarchists say—ocean cable, fast steamer, express train—to send or carry a message to the 'She' who was

'Among ten million one.'

But it can not be said that even those 'love-poems for beginners' which the sighing youth asked the bookseller for in *Fliegende Blätter*, are to be found in Kipling. Put him beside Keats, and he appears a tongueless nightingale."

Neither, *The Evening Post* critic goes on to say, is Kipling's verse ever aflame with a sense of social injustice, and his religious philosophy is as harum-scarum as that of a miracle play.

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HOW THE MARSEILLAISE WAS WRITTEN.

THE melody of "Ta-ra-ra boom-de-ay" was reproduced from a solemn death-song, "Pestal." In the Vatican library there are eighty volumes of masses constructed upon popular tunes by composers of various nations. The composer of "Old Dan Tucker" discovered that melody in "Old Hundred" by simply playing the solemn old hymn at a rattling rate; and by the same process he turned other hymn-tunes into minstrel songs such as "Lucy Long," "Ober de Mountain," and "Buffalo Gals." "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" is an adaptation from the old national song of France, "Malbrouck s'en va-t-en guerre," and the tune of that other national French song, "La Carmagnole," was in medieval times a Provençal dance tune. These and many other interesting facts about songs appear in Mr. G. J. Adair Fitz-Gerald's new book, "Stories of Famous Songs." One of the best of the stories is the following concerning the origin of the present national song of France:

"Rouget de Lisle was greatly esteemed among his friends for his poetical and musical gifts, and was a particular friend of the family of the Baron de Dietrich, a noble Alsatian, then mayor of Strassburg. 'One night during the winter of 1792 the young officer was seated at the table of this family. The hospitable fare of the baron had been so reduced by the calamities and necessities of war that nothing,' says Mme. Fanny Raymond Ritter, 'could be provided for dinner that day except garrison bread and a few slices of ham. Dietrich smiled sadly at his friend, and lamenting the poverty of the fare he had to offer, declared he would sacrifice the last remaining bottle of Rhine wine in his cellar, if he thought it would aid de Lisle's poetic invention, and inspire him to compose a patriotic song for the public ceremonies shortly to take place in Strassburg. The ladies approved, and sent for the last bottle of wine of which the house could boast.' After dinner de Lisle sought his room, and, tho it was bitterly cold, he at once sat down at the piano, and between reciting and playing and singing eventually composed 'La Marseillaise,' and, thoroughly exhausted, fell asleep with his head on his desk. In the morning he was able to recall every note of the song, immediately wrote it down and carried it to his friend Baron Dietrich. Every one was enchanted with the song, which aroused the greatest enthusiasm. A few days later it was publicly given in Strassburg, and thence it was conveyed by the multitude to the insurgents of Marseilles, and of its after-popularity we know. De Lisle's mother was a most devoted Royalist, and asked, 'What do people mean by associating our name with the revolutionary hymn which those brigands sing?' De Lisle himself, proscribed as a Royalist, when flying for his life in the Jura Mountains, heard it as a menace of death, and, recognizing the well-known air, asked his guide what it was called. It had then been christened the 'Marseillaise Hymn.'"

FOUR GREAT PROSE-WRITERS OF THE CENTURY.

MACAULAY, Carlyle, Ruskin, and Matthew Arnold, says the London *Academy*, dealt with kindred topics, but represent four distinct sides of life. What these four sides of life are, it explains in an essay on Arnold, being the fourth in a series of essays on "Reputations Reconsidered":

"In the first place came Macaulay with a manner of his own, indeed, yet no new voice. Rather the last of the old voices—brilliant, well-informed, and full, dwelling mainly on the superficial and external, not aware of those deeper currents of thought that were to characterize the time that was coming. He has wielded an influence out of all proportion to his strength, mainly because his prose was at once extremely striking and very easily imitated. But, as a recent critic has said, his thought all ran in 'orderly Dutch dikes.' Next we have Carlyle flooding these narrow channels with a sea of new ideas, but rugged of language and careless of form, making a complete alteration in the point of view, yet influencing mere style to a very small extent, because his language was so peculiarly his own, so mannered, and so flushed with personality, that it was simply impossible for any one else to adopt it without producing the most grotesque effect. At his heel followed Ruskin, loving grace and music and beauty, and rendering them with a kind of sweet formality and ceremoniousness: a taste for purity of words and classic models—a descendant, in short, of De Quincey. Finally, we arrive at Matthew Arnold, and his perception that something still was lacking. Of the three styles alluded to, it may be said that all of them lacked flexibility. The very architecture of Macaulay's work excluded it. His rounded sentence and antithetic construction are fatal to the play of light and shade; they are not meant for laughter and tears, and all that lies between. Carlyle's harsher periods, tho not unfitted to the display of a grim humor, are as much lacking in suppleness as Macaulay's; and Mr. Ruskin, especially in his first period, was too earnest and stately to express a variety of moods. Matthew Arnold was able to do what the others had not done. His verse is almost painfully melancholy, but his natural buoyancy and playfulness, his archness and vivacity, were exquisitely displayed in his prose. He could, as none of his contemporaries did, pursue an argument stedfastly and yet with all the liveliness of spirit and laughing resources of a particularly keen and well-furnished mind. To find his equal in this respect we must either go to France or our own excellent prosemen of the eighteenth century, to Addison and Fielding. And he has wielded an influence scarcely second to Macaulay's. The best features in the prose of to-day, its aim at clearness, its intolerance of the formal and pompous and obscure, are very largely due to him."

Nevertheless, thinks the writer, Arnold is going out of favor. His was not one of those supremely rich and full natures at which one can, so to speak, cut and come again, as you return, for instance, to Charles Lamb and Sir Thomas Browne. The part he played as critic was bound to be temporary. His judgment was perpetually guided by the principle laid down in a famous passage beginning:

"There can be no more useful help for discovering what poetry belongs to the class of the truly excellent, and can therefore do us most good, than to have always in one's mind lines and expressions of the great masters, and to apply them as a touchstone to other poetry."

This principle, thinks *The Academy*, while excellent for expelling the banal and pretentious from current literature, is apt to lead the judgment far astray in regard to any new and original work which is as likely as not to go in the teeth of all old models.

NOTES.

"THERE is one story of Lewis Carroll which, whether authenticated or not, has at any rate a useful moral," says *The Westminster Gazette*. "Having been invited to a children's party, it occurred to him that a pleasant sensation might be produced if he entered the room on all fours. Unfortunately he mistook the number of the house, but did not discover his error until, warned by a strange silence instead of the peals of laughter he expected, he looked up from the floor, and was horrified to find himself in the midst of a party of adult strangers!"

AN interview with Marie Corelli which appears in *The Lady's Realm*, an English publication, contains the following interesting letter from Tennyson, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Miss Corelli's story "Ardath": "Dear Madam: I thank you very heartily for your kind letter and your gift of 'Ardath,' a remarkable work and a truly powerful creation. You do well, in my opinion, not to care for Fame. Modern fame is too often a crown of thorns, and brings all the coarseness and vulgarity of the world upon you. I sometimes wish I had never written a line.—Yours, TENNYSON."

FEW people, perhaps, are aware of the absolute aversion with which Lord Tennyson regarded the accident of "mistaken identity." He positively hated to be taken for any other than the man he was, and would sacrifice any comfort rather then submit to it. A correspondent sends to the London *Daily Telegraph* an amusing anecdote on the point. In company with a few friends, the Poet Laureate one day entered a public reading-room and sat down in a large armchair before the fire. Much to the amazement of the other occupants of the room, he then proceeded to elevate his feet until they rested on the chimney-piece in the fashion which the British believe is "real American." No expostulations on the part of his friends respecting the inelegance of the position were of the slightest avail. Suddenly a brilliant inspiration seized one of them—the father of one of our leading actors of to-day. Going close to Lord Tennyson, he whispered in his ear, "Take your feet down, or they'll mistake you for Longfellow." In an instant the poet's boots were on the floor, and he assumed the ordinary position of an Englishman.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A NEW STUDY OF ALCOHOLISM.

THE recent study of alcoholism, as brought out in a lecture by M. Joffroy, a French authority, published in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 15), has shown that it is wrong to consider the improper use of intoxicating beverages as producing a single specific disease. It may cause, rather, a complex mixture of diseases, according to the constituents of the beverages used, the predispositions of the user, and the manner of use. We translate below a few of the most striking paragraphs of M. Joffroy's study. He tells us:

"Alcohol, as it occurs commercially, and especially as it is used in beverages, is a complex substance, containing not only many impurities, but also many additions, as in absinthe, anisette, bitters, vermouth, etc.

"The impurities are found in all alcohols, and their nature and quantity vary with the origin, the mode of fermentation, and the processes of distillation.

"The principal impurities in ordinary brandy are: other alcohols (propylic, isobutylic, amylic, œnanthic), aldehyds (ordinary aldehyd and furfurol), and ethers (acetic ether).

"In wine, to the action of ethylic [or ordinary] alcohol, is added that of the ethers of the other alcohols and of the various substances forming the bouquet, such as glycerin and succinic acid; and finally that of its saline components, particularly bitartrate and sulfate of potash.

"In beer, besides alcohol, of which the percentage varies from 2 to 10, we must take account of glycerin, acid phosphate of potash, etc.

"In cider, malic, pectic, and tannic acids, lime, potash, etc., add their own toxicity to that of the alcohol which is present in amounts varying from 3 to 6 per cent.

"Finally, in liqueurs we find, besides the impurities of alcohol, substances sometimes very active like the essences of absinthe, anise, fennel, hyssop, sage, etc.

"And the variable conditions determined by the prolonged use, not of one but generally of several of the beverages cited above, is what we call chronic alcoholism; so that, even in looking at the question solely from the point of view of the toxic agent, we can foresee the variability of the symptoms that will present themselves, according to the special toxic substances that are absorbed.

"But it would convey an absolutely false idea of chronic alcoholism to represent the toxic agent as the sole variable factor.

"Alcoholism can be defined as the reaction of alcoholic beverages on the persons that drink them, and while these beverages constitute an eminently variable factor, in their quantity, their composition, and in the mixtures of different liquors, the individual on whom these beverages act is himself a factor not less variable and very different in different cases [according as he possesses one or the other of various hereditary predispositions or modifications, the absolutely sound man being, 'so to speak, a myth'].

"Chronic alcoholism can, then, be regarded as the product of two variable factors; one of them, the toxic agent, consists of alcoholic beverages absorbed in variable quantity and quality; the other, the intoxicated agent, is an invalid previously modified by hereditary or acquired taints.

"Now the product of two variable factors necessarily presents still greater variations than either one alone; this is the case with species, and this fact enables us to understand how, with certain subjects in whom the predisposition is very great, slight doses of alcohol produce considerable effects. These effects are very different in different cases."

With some, M. Joffroy goes on to tell us, the effects of drink show themselves in the digestive apparatus, especially the stomach and liver; with others, the respiratory organs are affected; with others, the heart, the kidneys, or the nervous system. With some, the intellect remains untouched; with others, brain trouble appears in the form of epilepsy, delirium of various kinds, dementia, or paralysis, sometimes without marked injury to any organ except the brain. This is all by way of introduction, to show how complex a matter the study of alcoholism really is from both sides of the problem, that of the beverage and that of the drinker. M. Joffroy follows out his own line of thought by making a detailed examination of all the separate elements that enter into the composition of alcoholic drinks. We can not give all his results, but will quote one which is extremely interesting. He says:

"We can not always deduce from comparison of the toxic powers of substances in acute poisoning their power in chronic poisoning. We know nothing yet of the general laws that unite these two distinct classes of phenomena—slow poisoning and quick poisoning. We must then study chronic poisoning by various substances in the same detailed way that we study acute poisoning."

In other words, some relatively obscure impurity in an alcoholic drink, which escapes notice because it can not cause acute effects, may be more deadly in the long run than all its fellows, when we consider the continued habitual use of the beverage. M. Joffroy promises to make more investigations on this point, and they can not fail to be interesting.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ALLEGED DETERMINATION OF SEX.

THE reports on this subject have at least caused a very interesting discussion, and have brought out the fact that there is considerable difference of opinion among medical men and biologists regarding not only the practicability but even the possibility of any such determination as Professor Schenk is asserted to have made. But according to *The Medical Record* the report was made about as nearly out of whole cloth as it could very well be. It says:

"Dr. Schenk, of Vienna, who was reported as saying that he had discovered the secret of sex, states that he has been misreported. He simply made an assertion in the course of a lecture that it was possible to a certain extent to correct nature in the case of a woman who has become the mother of five or six girls in succession. He did not even announce it as a discovery—a newspaper correspondent, to whom one of the students mentioned the subject, being responsible for the noising abroad of the observation and its exaggeration. The result of this has been that the professor is deluged with letters from women all over the world who want to know how to get boys."

But in spite of this the authorities are going on with their discussion. Says *The Medical World*, Philadelphia, February:

"The sensational prominence given by the newspapers to the alleged discovery of Professor Schenk, of Vienna, concerning the determining of sex, is out of proportion to the importance of what the professor has to offer on the subject. The gist of the matter is this: In the human being, the corpuscles in the blood exist in the proportion of five millions in the male to four millions in the female. To produce a male, he seeks to increase the number of corpuscles in the prospective mother to the male standard; to produce a female the opposite course is taken. He does not give his *modus operandi*, but that is his principle. It has long been held by many that full feeding of the prospective mother would favor the production of males, and low feeding would favor the production of females. Professor Schenk brings the matter down to greater nicety, but the idea is not a new one. We will await the announcement of his method to see if there is anything new in that. There is still a difference of opinion among embryologists as to the time that sex is determined. Some still think that the sex of the future being is determined at the moment of contact of the male and female elements. If this be true, subsequent nutrition could make no difference. Others hold that the sex is determined during early development. If this be true, nutrition might be an important factor in determining the sex."

The Medical Times, February, publishes a column editorial on the subject, part of which we quote below:

"The world, scientific and domestic, is a good deal excited over

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the boy and girl question, and waiting with intense interest the formula of Dr. Schenk, the great Vienna scientist, how the thing can be done. It seems the question is really solved, but the distinguished scientist hesitates about putting the public in full possession of the facts, but lets them into the secret so far as to assure them that he himself is the father of six boys, all in a row, and that a distinguished archduke of Austria, who had been trying as only an archduke can try for nineteen years to become the father of a boy, awoke one morning bright and early to find—with the help of the great scientist, whose instruction the archduchess had carefully followed—the boy had arrived. We are not yet in possession of how the thing was done, but we are led to believe that carefully selected nutrition was a most important factor.

"Is it possible Dr. Schenk has found out the secret by which the queen bee controls the sex of the offspring? When she wishes to develop a male brood she lays unfertilized eggs. The eggs of a virgin queen and also of workers—which sometimes mysteriously possess the power of egg-laying—always develop into males, or drones, as they are called. The fertile queen simply refrains from fertilizing an egg when she wishes to produce a drone."

HOW DO CARRIER-PIGEONS FIND THEIR WAY?

THIS question has been often discussed. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 22) M. Pierre Bonnier gives us the result of the latest investigations on the subject. He tells us that pigeons, and other "homing" creatures, find their way by no special sense, but merely by a high development of the power of "keeping their bearings," even in darkness, which all animals, even man, have in some degree, however small. This power he believes to depend on the construction of the inner ear. Says M. Bonnier:

"The name of 'sense of orientation,' or 'sense of direction,' has been given to the remarkable faculty that enables animals, at least those of migratory species, to go, even from considerable distances, directly to points about which the exercise of the known senses would furnish us with no information. In fact, it has long been asserted that none of the five senses separately, nor even several of them united, could explain the facility with which certain animals traverse unhesitatingly enormous distances across regions where the sense of sight or smell could give no aid, toward a point that can not be directly seen or smelled. This faculty, in whatever way it is to be explained, can doubtless be developed by practise; but it seems generally inborn and can be considered as a true instinct, giving to this word its biological signification of 'hereditary habit,' or, if preferred, that of 'congenital memory.'

"M. Viguier has adopted the hypothesis of a sixth sense, depending upon the semicircular canals of the ear, and having as its physiologic excitant the earth's magnetism. This theory has not been proved by its author, and has many objections. Nothing in the anatomy of the canals authorizes us to suppose that they have any magnetic susceptibility, or at any rate that they have anything more to do with magnetism than any other part of the organism. M. Viguier asserts that each canal lies in a plane, which is not exactly true for most of the vertebrate animals. . . . Finally, the unpublished observations of M. Reynaud show that electrical disturbances do not interfere with the exercise of the sense of direction in pigeons. . . . . .

"It seems to me that all theories that I know of show incorrect ideas about the proposition to be proved or disproved.

"In the first place, I do not think that we can prove the existence in animals of the ability to direct themselves at a distance, and without objective aids, toward an unknown point, unless they are guided in their course by older individuals of their kind who have already made the journey, or unless they themselves remember the road from having previously traveled over it.

"On the contrary, the term 'sense of direction' seems to me properly to apply only to the faculty that enables every animal, in course or at the end of a displacement, to retain an extremely clear and faithful notion of its situation, at a given moment, with relation to its starting-point or inversely, no matter what its distance may be.

"This is the question at issue, I think. There are, in fact, two processes of orientation and direction in a medium unknown to us. We may get our bearings in relation to the point of arrival, that is, from in front; or, in relation to the starting-point, that is, from behind. I think that the question has never been put in exactly this way.

"That the point of arrival may be known to us, it is necessary either that it should be visible, which is not the case, or that its position should be indicated objectively by known guides (and this is also generally not the case), or finally, that it should be the point of departure of a previous displacement—and I believe that this is always the case, in all known examples.

"The point of departure is a guiding-point that is of necessity known to us, and, by our consciousness and the memory of the whole series of our movements since starting, we keep in some sort continuously in contact with this point, or else, without preserving the recollection of our successive movements, we endeavor, perhaps unconsciously, to keep at each moment the notion of the direction of our motion. This is what we do when, arriving at an unknown city without intelligible and certain guides, we keep continually the notion of the direction of the railway station, our starting-point, keeping our bearings from behind by the remembrance of the road that we have traversed, just as we get our bearings from in front by the sight of the road to be traveled. . . . . .

"The pigeon, carried in a basket, deprived of visual guidance, ignorant of the direction of the point of arrival, keeps, during the series of its successive displacements, the memory of the direction of its starting-point, and when it has reached its destination it has never lost for a moment the exact notion of its component displacement, or of the total displacement. It thus knows how to direct itself, either by retracing, stage by stage, the route over which it has been brought . . . or if it is sure of its general direction, by striking directly across country. . . . This sense of direction may be of great preciseness, since it depends on the sense of altitude or position. . . . . .

"In man, this sense has been allowed to fall into disuse, owing to the employment of visual guidance, but still it exists; and among species for which the exercise of this instinct is a condition of survival and an important factor of evolution, it has attained extraordinary power by hereditary accumulation. It implies a wonderful memory, but is less surprising than certain instincts of metamorphosing creatures, or even than certain instances of human memory; it requires a great degree of precision in the notion of the smallest movements, but there are other sensorial habits that are quite as delicate; finally, it necessitates the power of combining a series of elementary sensorial operations into a general notion of great certitude. . . . The term 'sense of orientation' is perhaps too comprehensive. I prefer that of 'sense of return.' Whatever it may be, this sense must be one of the nine functions that I have shown to appertain to the labyrinthine apparatus [of the inner ear]."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE INVENTOR OF THE TELEPHONE IN WANT.

PROF. ELISHA GRAY, the inventor of the telephone and the owner of a brain that has been the means of making millionaires of twenty men, is spending the evening of his life in poverty, according to the Chicago *Times-Herald*. Professor Gray is one of the three greatest inventors of the century, and at the age of sixty-three and in the very shadows of the palaces whose owners he has made rich, he is forced to live in an humble house and share his table with day-boarders at Highland Park, Ill. Professor Gray lacks the sense of thrift, and he knows it. He has been up and down, and when he had any considerable amount of money he always thought it was enough to last him his lifetime. He admits that it never occurred to him to be a scientist for money. He only wanted the fame. He spent a year in making one improvement on the telephone. It was gobbled up on sight for $50,000.

He thought this was enough to last him his lifetime, so he sent his family to Europe and they spent money like water for pictures and statuary. It was soon all gone, and they came back home to live in extreme want.

The professor then undertook to send autographic messages by

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telegraph. He borrowed all the money he could get from his friends, and filled his barn full of wires and machinery. He became so absorbed in his idea that he often rode by his home station in the cars from Chicago. His mind was in a perpetual dream. He forgot to pay his grocer's bills. During this season, men watched the inventor and said something great was going to happen. They waited.

Now this genius has lost all his buoyancy, has practically abandoned all his great ideas, closed his laboratory, and spent the last year working on a bicycle lamp. When it was finished he got but little for it, altho it was worth thousands. His financial hard luck has about crushed his genius. It is a pathetic story.

A FRENCH ENGINEER ON AMERICAN MACHINE-SHOPS.

AN expert French observer thinks that altho we Americans may waste food we certainly do not waste energy. According to a Philadelphia paper, as quoted in *The American Machinist*, a French officer of engineers gave the following account recently of what he had seen in American factories:

"I have been in America six months, and have visited the mines and manufacturing establishments in the East, West, North, and South. I have seen the most gigantic engineering operations and the most powerful machinery in the world, but I shall report to my Government that the biggest things in America are the little things. . . . The French people are experts in domestic economy, and live comfortably by saving what your average families throw away. But Americans are, on the other hand, experts in industrial economy. You make money by saving wastage in business, and you lose some of it by wastage in your domestic economy. The attention paid to small details in your big works is amazing to me; I have visited some establishments where I believe the profits are made not in the manufacture proper, but in the saving of materials and labor by close attention to details that are with us unconsidered trifles. For example, I saw in your shops just now a little grindstone in operation automatically sharpening lathe and planer tools. This machine cost, probably, as much as a hundred of our ordinary grindstones cost, but I see that it automatically grinds all the tools for three hundred high-priced mechanics, and it only works a few hours each day. The skilled mechanics in our country frequently stop their regular work to grind their own tools, and then they do it imperfectly. Your tools are all accurately ground to the best shape by the machine, so that they do more and better work on this account in a given time. I believe that that machine has brains—the brains of the inventor—and it has no doubt revolutionized work of this kind in American machine-shops."

HAS ANTITOXIN BAD AFTER-EFFECTS?

THE opponents of the serum treatment of diphtheria have maintained that it is often followed by bad results, sometimes by serious ones, chief among which is paralysis. In a discussion of the matter in *The Medical Record*, Prof. Joseph McFarland, of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, tells us that tho paralysis often follows the administration of antitoxin, it does so not because of the treatment but in spite of it, and is due to insufficiency of the dose. Says Dr. McFarland:

"In the treatment of a case of diphtheria according to the rules given for the administration of antitoxin, the physician injects as his first dose a quantity of the serum that is more than enough for the cure of a mild case, and probably enough for the cure of a bad case. In doing this, however, he makes no mistake, for the impossibility of estimating exactly what work the remedy has to do must not be forgotten. The one dose may be all that is necessary for the cure, or it may need to be repeated, sometimes may need to be repeated several times.

"In either case, if the patient recovers, the physician has done one or the other of two things—either he has exactly neutralized the toxin in the child's body or he has done more than exactly neutralize it. In the latter case nothing of interest will be noted; in the former case the exact neutralization that would save life may not be enough to prevent the sequelæ of the disease, and that most common one—paralysis—will appear.

"Need I add that in this illustration the antitoxin is not the cause of the palsy? Yet in a certain sense it is, for if the patient had died he would not have had palsy. It is because he lived that he has palsy; he lived because he received antitoxin, therefore he has palsy because he had antitoxin! This argument will surely make clear to every one that palsy is more common in diphtheria treated with antitoxin than in diphtheria treated without it. I would be glad to have the palsy if only I could be cured of the dreadful disease. The only suggestion for the avoidance of the palsy that I can give is to use more of the remedy, and let the increase be given at the first dose."

THE EVOLUTION OF MIND.

IN a leading article with the above title in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (February), President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, discusses the development of intellect as we pass from the lowest to the highest organisms. According to the view that he gives us, mind is present in all except the very lowest—even in plants. The writer apparently does not regard the mind as any more wonderful than any other manifestation of life. He says:

"The intellect of man can not be regarded as the crowning marvel of the 'great riddles of life.' A marvel is no greater for its bigness. Life is one continuous marvel, without break or end. The human mind is one of life's manifestations. The marvel appears in great or small psychic powers alike, for the great powers of the many-celled brain are produced by the cooperation and specialization of the small powers of the single cell. Nature knows neither great nor small. 'God works finer with His hands than man can see with his eyes.' The single cell is far from simple. The egg or germ cell carries within itself the whole machinery as well as the whole mystery of heredity. The simplest organism we know is far more complex than the Constitution of the United States. Its adjustments, checks, and balances are more perfect. It should in its changing relations be compared rather with the great unwritten constitution of civilized society. The laws of society spring from the laws governing the development of the single cell. If we knew the latter 'all in all,' as Tennyson says of the flower, 'we should know what God is and man is.'

"If we could know all of any life problem to its uttermost detail, we should have the clew to all life."

Of the manifestation of intellect, or rather of its earliest germs, in the plant, President Jordan speaks as follows:

"The plant searches for food by a movement of the feeding parts alone. In the process of growth, as Darwin has shown, the tips of the branches and roots are in constant motion. This movement is in a spiral squirm. It is only an exaggeration of the same action in the tendrils of the growing vine. The course of the squirming rootlet may be deflected from a regular spiral by the presence of water. The moving branchlets will turn toward the sun. The region of sensation in the plant and the point of growth are identical, because this is the only part that needs to move. The tender tip is the plant's brain. If locomotion were in question, the plant would need to be differently constructed. It would demand the mechanism of the animal. The nerve, brain, and muscle of the plant are all represented by the tender growing cells of the moving tips. The plant is touched by moisture or sunlight. It 'thinks' of them, and in so doing the cells that are touched and 'think' are turned toward the source of the stimulus. The function of the brain, therefore, in some sense exists in the tree, but there is no need in the tree for a specialized sensorium."

In higher organisms the mind becomes more and more localized, until in the higher animals it has a special organ—the brain, which, however, is shut up in darkness and "has no knowledge except such as comes to it from the sense-organs through the ingoing or sensory nerves." Being filled with these impressions,

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some of which are actual sensations, while others are the memories of past sensations, the brain must make a choice among them by fixation of the attention, if it is to act properly. To find data for such choice is a function of the intellect. This, Dr. Jordan tells us, is the difference between mind and mere instinct or inherited habit—mind chooses, instinct can not, for it is but an "automatic mind-process inherited from generation to generation." The writer gives the following effective illustration:

"The difference between intellect and instinct in lower animals may be illustrated by the conduct of certain monkeys brought into relation with new experiences. At one time I had two adult monkeys, 'Bob' and 'Jocko,' belonging to the genus *Macacus*. Neither of these possessed the egg-eating instinct. At the same time I had a baby monkey, 'Mono,' of the genus *Cercopithecus*. Mono had never seen an egg, but his inherited impulses bore a direct relation to feeding on eggs, as the heredity of *Macacus* taught the others how to crack nuts or to peel fruit.

"To each of these monkeys I gave an egg, the first that any of them had ever seen.

"The baby monkey, Mono, being of an egg-eating race, devoured his eggs by the operation of instinct. On being given the egg for the first time, he cracked it against his upper teeth, making a hole in it, sucked out all the substance,—then, holding the eggshell up to the light and seeing that there was no longer anything in it, he threw it away. All this he did mechanically, automatically, and it was just as well done with the first egg he ever saw as with any other he ate. All eggs since offered him he has treated in the same way.

"The monkey Bob took the egg for some kind of nut. He broke it against his upper teeth and tried to pull off the shell, when the inside ran out and fell on the ground. He looked at it for a moment in bewilderment, and then took both hands and scooped up the yolk and the sand with which it was mixed, and swallowed it all, and then stuffed the shell itself into his mouth. This act was not instinctive. It was the work of pure reason. Evidently his race was not familiar with the use of eggs. Reason is an inefficient agent at first, a weak tool; but when it is trained it becomes an agent more valuable and more powerful than any instinct.

"The monkey Jocko tried to eat the egg offered him in much the same way that Bob did, but, not liking the taste, he threw the whole thing away."

Instinct may, of course, be much more effective than intellect; in fact, low mental development may be worse than none at all. Of this Dr. Jordan gives the following illustrations:

"The fishes taken in a large pound net, as I have observed them in Lake Michigan, can not escape from it because they have not intelligence enough to find the opening through which they have entered. If, however, a loon enters the net, the fishes become frightened and 'lose their heads.' In this case they will sooner or later all escape, for they cease to hunt about ineffectively for an opening, but flee automatically in straight lines, and these straight lines will in time bring them to the open door of the net."

In Dr. Jordan's view the development or evolution of the mind is largely a progress in the coordination of cells. The brain-cells, it is true, do not think individually, but they do collectively, and the more perfect their organization for this purpose the higher the degree of mental development. Says our author:

"The study of the development of mind in animals and men gives no support to the medieval idea of the mind as an entity apart from the organ through which it operates. . . . . .

"There is no *ego* except that which arises from the coordination of the nerve-cells. All consciousness is 'colonial consciousness,' the product of cooperation. . . . The *I* in man is the expression of the coworking of the processes and impulses of the brain. The brain is made of individual cells, just as England is made of individual men.

"The development of the character is the formation of the *ego*. It is in itself the coordination of the elements of heredity, the bringing into union of the warring tendencies and irrelevant impulses left us by our ancestors. The child is a mixture of imperfectly related impulses and powers. It is a mosaic of ancestral heredity. Its growth into personality is the process of bringing these elements into relation to each other."

The first lesson that is taught by these facts and similar ones are, according to Dr. Jordan, the necessity for action in training the mind; thought alone, he says, ends in "intense fatigue of the soul, and mere sentiment or emotion has almost always an evil influence." In like manner, the writer bids us to be suspicious of all phenomena that are due to defects in any of the mental elements. Such, he asserts, are "hysteria, faith-cure, and mysticism," which are "not indications of spiritual strength, but of decay and disintegration of the nerves." Such an abnormal condition is hastened by the use of drugs, narcotics, and stimulants, which are hence to be avoided. In conclusion, President Jordan says:

"What is true of man is true of animals, and true of nations as well; for a nation is an aggregation of many men as a man is a coalition of many cells. In the life of a nation, Lowell tells us, 'three roots bear up Dominion—Knowledge, Will, the third Obedience, the great tap-root of all.' This corresponds to the nervous sequence in the individual. And as in general the ills of humanity are due to untruthfulness in thought and action, so are the collective ills of nations due to national folly, vacillation, and disobedience. The laws of national greatness are extensions of the laws which govern the growth of the single cell."

Bacteriological Mare's-Nests.—This is the title given by *The National Druggist* to false scares, current in the daily press, about the presence of dangerous disease germs on articles of common use or in food-products. It brands as especially false a recent item to the effect that a French physician has found that "all, or nearly all, of the tinned *paté de foie gras* is full of tubercle bacilli, and that some of them are 'almost a pure culture of the same.' The writer has recently taken the trouble to examine several boxes of the *paté*, and has found an organism which has the general appearance and gives the color reaction of bacillus of tubercle, but all attempts to produce a pure culture of this organism were futile. If it be tubercle bacillus it is as free from danger, as a source of infection, as are the specimens preserved in balsam on the microscopical slides, as might have been surmised by any one who knows anything of the methods of preparation of this luxury. The heat to which the material is subjected in the course of preparation would kill the microbes even were they thrice as tenacious of life as we know them to be. The item alluded to is akin to the ridiculous 'danger in licking postage-stamp' paragraph that went the rounds a little while back, in company with another regarding the bacteriological dangers lurking in paper money, and even on coins—all bosh, the creations of the mind of some fertile reporter, or some novice at microscopical investigation."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE working of a plan of ventilation of rooms devised by Dr. Castaing, principal physician of the French armies, is highly commended. It consists in the use of double windows, with openings at the bottom of one and at the top of the opposite one, through which the air comes in freely without any one feeling it. The system is said to possess simplicity, efficiency, and cheapness.

"A FLOWER belonging to the Leguminosæ, a native of the island of Trinidad, is pollinated by the agency of bats," says *Popular Science News*. "The flower is white, and is strongly scented, opening only in the evening, when it is freely visited by several species of bat, which alight upon and hold fast to the protruded stamens, attacking the erect and recurved petals, which are often completely destroyed, and carrying the pollen from the anthers to the stigma. The bats are apparently not in search of nectar, but of insects."

"PROF. E. RAY LANKESTER has taken the pains," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "to contradict an assertion that he was opposed to amateurs in science. 'There is not a particle of truth in it,' he writes; 'the members of the Marine Biological Association are mostly "amateurs"; Darwin was an amateur; it is rare indeed to find a professional naturalist of any merit who is not in the true sense of the term an amateur. . . . I have never despised the efforts of amateurs on the ground that they were made by amateurs; but, on the contrary, have been occupied entirely with organizing those efforts, and in making and recording observations myself as an amateur. On the other hand, I have but little toleration for incompetence, pretense, or fraud, whether in an amateur or a professional man.'"

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CAN THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE BE RESTORED?

THE position of the Vatican as a political power has much improved of late, especially in Italy, where its organs attack the monarchy with renewed vigor. The *Civiltà Cattolica*, Rome, an organ generally recognized as the mouthpiece of the Vatican, tho its opinions are sometimes repudiated, expresses itself to the following effect:

The Pope greatly desires to be at peace with the Government of Italy, but this peace can not be established unless he is restored in his sovereign rights as temporal ruler. Temporal rule is not only necessary for the liberty, but also for the unhampered international government of the Christian church. The Rudini Ministry have sent to the provincial governors a circular in which the officials are requested to repress all attempts for the restoration of clerical power, as being opposed to the free institutions of the state and the national unity of Italy. But it is not the unity of Italy which is at variance with the interests of the Vatican. It is solely the struggle between the King and the Pope. It is impossible for the Italian Government and the Vatican to remain at Rome together. One of them must go. Neither of the two powers is inclined to leave, and undoubtedly both are right from their own point of view. Yet there is a possible solution. Italian unity, as at present constituted, is not the only one imaginable. There is such a thing as union by confederation, as in Switzerland and the United States. Could not something of the kind be substituted in Italy for the present form of government, which is ruining the country? Could not the monarchy be discarded in favor of a republic or a confederation? The Pope, it is well known, is a good Italian and a loyal patriot, and His Holiness would be glad to hear the opinion of his countrymen on this matter. It is not necessary to call in the help of foreigners. Without the help of foreign troops, Italy will find the way to rise to her former greatness and to rid herself of her humiliation.

This suggestion has created much comment. *The Daily Chronicle*, London, does not believe that the church will ally itself with the Republicans. But it is willing to treat with a republic whose central power is seated outside of Rome. The Republicans, on the other hand, will accept any help, even that of the church, tho they are much more anticlerical than the monarchy. *The Spectator*, London, which also believes that the chances of a restoration are at least no worse than they were, points out that Rome may hope to extend her power enormously in consequence of recent events in China. We summarize as follows:

The papacy looks far forward, and has long ago decided that the conversion of China and its dependencies would be the most useful as well as the greatest triumph any Christian church could achieve. It would reconcile to Christianity a fourth of the human race, and place at the disposal of the Vatican almost limitless means for achieving further conquests. All experienced missionaries believe that whenever the Asiatic races adopt Christianity they will do it in great masses, and their belief is peculiarly strong about China, where the masses are homogeneous.

No reasonable man can doubt that the acceptance of Christianity by Constantine as the official faith of the Roman Empire did smooth the path of the new creed throughout the nations which considered themselves its subjects, and among the barbarians who at once despised and reverenced the Roman civilization.

The Spaniards in America made Christians in heaps by what we should now call torture, but from Louisiana to Cape Horn the whole red-brown population is now in all its external aspects devoted to Christianity, and in spite of the survival of old superstitions, and even in places of the old faiths, does probably in some way believe the Gospel to be true. Spain herself lost fearfully by the expulsion of the Jews and Moriscos, but Spain remains entirely, and in a sense devotedly, Roman Catholic.

The chief opponent of Rome in Asia—so thinks the writer—is Russia, who will wish to introduce the Greek Orthodox faith. But he doubts that Russia can compete with Rome, as the latter power has much influence at her command in France, Germany, and even "in the United States, which produces good officers and possesses fair fleets." He then says:

"We see at this moment that a few letters from the Pope have paralyzed the Monarchists in France; that the Centre, which obeys the Vatican, holds the balance of power in Germany, that a Clerical party is supreme in Cisleithan-Austria, and that the decision of the Poles on the urgent question whether to accept Russia or continue their secular warfare against Russia depends entirely on religious considerations; and we ask ourselves whether the influence of the creeds has decayed quite so completely as the educated suppose."

That this influence is feared by Russia is shown in a recent article in the *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg. The paper complains that the conciliatory attitude which Russia, as well as Prussia, has adopted toward the Poles during recent years has only strengthened the hands of the church, which agitates for the restoration of a national Poland among the Russian and Prussian Poles alike. The paper accuses the Roman clergy of abusing the greater liberty of speech that has been granted, and fears that new restrictions will have to be imposed, much against the wish of the Russian authorities.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ACTOR'S PROTEST AGAINST SUNDAY PERFORMANCES.

THE Actors' Society of America has declared by a resolution recently passed that it is opposed to Sunday performances in theaters. The occasion for this action was a movement of certain managers to hold such performances in New York. Says *The Churchman* (January 29) commenting on this protest:

"The grounds upon which it is based are both interesting and significant. The actors have two arguments: they need the day for the sake of their health and for the sake of their reputation.

"The demand of the workingman for a Christian week is bound to be made upon this first score with increasing emphasis. The Scriptural defense of the rest-day will appeal to some, but the sanitary defense of it will appeal to more. The matter of public health is a new item in the program of industrial reform; new, that is, in comparison with the questions of rent and wages. Men are but beginning to perceive that their physical condition is a matter of tremendous importance, and that their liberty is infringed and their life itself is menaced by such requirements as hinder their health. The Sunday question, which has not as yet been taken up with much real interest by the trades-unions, is bound to be discussed most seriously and to be settled, so far as their policy is concerned, along the line of the sanitary uses of the day. It is a natural next step after the adjustment of employer's liabilities. The actors, and all other people, need the divine week. A week with seven working-days in it is the devil's week.

"The main point, however, upon which the actors insist is that Sunday performances will give them a bad reputation with the Christian public. They must 'decline to acquiesce in a proposition lending color to the unfounded impression that the people of the stage are indifferent to the amenities of life and to the moral sentiments of a Christian people.' There was a time when to be an actor was of itself enough to give him, in the minds of most religious people, a bad reputation. The dignifying of Henry Irving by the British Government signified a great change in the public estimate of the profession of the actor. Dr. Houghton, it is said, never went to the theater, but his well-known courtesy and kindness to the men and women of the stage and their regard for him have had a part in establishing a fairer understanding between the people of the playhouses and the people of the churches. The Actors' Society is right in feeling that it has a reputation to sustain, and that the managers are proposing a serious injury who intend to make them appeal to an audience such as would be willing to go to a theater on Sunday."

Having thus commended the actors for what they have done, *The Churchman* ends by advising them to do next something

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that they have as yet left undone, namely, protest against the kind of plays that managers are giving them to act—plays that make decent people who go to see them "wish that they had stayed at home."

THE MORMON PROPAGANDA IN THE EAST.

THERE are reasons for the belief that the Mormon Church has been unusually active during the last few years in proselyting work. It is said, upon what seems to be reliable authority, that the church gained ten thousand converts last year. It has its missionaries in all the countries of Northern Europe, and eight hundred of them in our own country. More than two thousand are actively at work in the United States and foreign countries. They are making a special effort in the Eastern and Southern States. Sufficient strength seems to have been gained in the East to warrant the calling of a conference, which was held last week in Brooklyn, to devise ways and means for establishing the work in this quarter on a more permanent basis. But it is in the South that the missionaries of the Latter-Day Saints are most numerous, most aggressive, and most successful. Their principal field of operations seems to be in those counties of Mary land and West Virginia bordering on the Pennsylvania line, and south through the mountainous regions of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, as far as the Carolinas. The work of the Mormon propagandists in these parts has called forth some indignant protests from the secular and religious press. *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) thus refers to the situation:

"It is a fact, which has been noticed by intelligent observers of the movements of these Mormon missionaries in western Virginia, that the families selected as the objects of their benevolent (?) efforts are those which are largely made up of young women. It is supposed that these missionaries of the Latter-Day Saints labor without salary. Whether they do or not, they usually seem to be well supplied with money, and use it freely in transporting their converts to their Western colonies, and even bringing, at the expense of their organization, immigrants from Europe. As it is one of their doctrines that each 'saint' must give one tenth of his income and increase to the building of temples and for missionary work, the hierarchy has an immense sum at its disposal for propagandism.

"There are many people, and even some of our statesmen, who know but little about the doctrines of the Mormons. They have supposed that, if polygamy was eliminated from the system, it would not be particularly objectionable. But, to say nothing about the fraudulent origin of the 'Book of Mormon,' and all the absurdities connected with it, its doctrines are but a miserable jumble of the beliefs of Jews, Christians, and pagans. In theory they hold the Book of Mormon, the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, and the Bible as divinely inspired. In fact, however, but little consideration is given to any of these books; their living leaders give them their law and gospel, both their religious and political beliefs. If the creed they profess to hold is an expression of their belief, they deny the divinity of Jesus Christ and the personality of the Holy Spirit; they believe in the preexistence of human spirits, and that multitudes of these spirits are awaiting fleshly embodiments, and that to provide earthly bodies for these spirits is most commendable. They practise baptism for the dead, and also 'endowment' rites, which are horribly indecent and profane."

The Christian Observer (Louisville) calls attention to the "efforts of the agents of the Latter-Day Saints to deceive the people and make converts," and utters a warning against them. Speaking of Mormonism in general, it says:

"Polygamy has always had a large place in the system. Strict legislation has been enacted against this vile custom, and it has been considerably checked. There is reason to believe, however, that it has not been stamped out, tho President Woodruff in 1890 pronounced against it. In various ways the restrictions are evaded, and while their preaching elders going about in Christian communities repudiate it, many who visit Salt Lake City tell us that practical polygamy is still practised by not a few of the Mormons. This is its foul blot, and its utter condemnation. Of its private features, of its economic principles, and of its political policies we can say nothing, further than to assert that in all these respects the whole system is entirely inconsistent with the free institutions of this country. And when it is remembered that there are now over 250,000 Mormons in the United States, and their number is increasing, we can readily see that they are a menace in our midst.

"We close by repeating our warning. Let all sensible people utterly ignore their agents as they go two and two over the land. Let no public building be placed at their disposal for their meetings. Let no person take them into their houses. Let no one attend their meetings, or read their literature. Be assured that they will cunningly set forth what they profess to teach in common with most Christians, and that they will keep the main things back till the poor dupes are in Utah with no means to return. From the personal and domestic, from the religious and national points of view the whole system and all its agents should be so severely let alone that they will soon find themselves left alone, and so leave the place."

THE POLYCHROME BIBLE.

THE first instalment of what is called the "Polychrome Bible" has been published. This edition of the Scriptures takes its name from the fact that the text is printed in variously colored backgrounds, some red, some blue, exhibiting the composite structure of the books. Thus Genesis is printed in eight colors, representing eight different authors, Leviticus in two colors, Joshua in seven, Samuel in eight, Job in three, Chronicles in four, Ezra in nine, etc. The object of this arrangement in colors is stated to be "to give to the reader in visible form the results of modern criticism as to the different sources from which some of the Old-Testament books have been made up." The translation is new also and from original sources. Its basis, it is said, is the original Hebrew, and the object of the editors has been to render that Hebrew into modern classical English. The plan of the Polychrome Bible originated with Prof. Paul Haupt, of Johns Hopkins University, and has been carried out by him with the assistance of Dr. Horace Howard Furness, the well-known Shakespearian authority, and a large number of biblical scholars of Europe and America. Among the latter are Profs. George Adam Smith and Driver of Glasgow, T. K. Cheyne of Oxford, C. H. Toy of Harvard University, W. R. Harper of Chicago University, and J. Wellhausen of Göttingen.

A fair illustration of the form and style of translation followed in this new version of the Scriptures may be seen in the following passages from the twenty-eighth chapter of Isaiah, verses 23–29:

Authorized Version.

23 ¶ Give ye ear, and hear my voice; hearken, and hear my speech.

24 Doth the plowman plow all day to sow? doth he open and break the clods of his ground?

25 When he hath made plain the face thereof, doth he not cast abroad the fitches, and scatter the cummin, and cast in the principal wheat and the appointed barley and the rye in their place?

26 For his God doth instruct him to discretion, *and* doth teach him.

27 For the fitches are not threshed with a threshing instrument, neither is a cart wheel turned about upon the cummin; but the fitches are beaten out with a staff, and the cummin with a rod.

28 Bread *corn* is bruised; because he will not ever be threshing it, nor break *it with* the wheel of his cart, nor bruise it *with* his horsemen.

29 This also cometh forth from the LORD of hosts, *which* is wonderful in counsel, *and* excellent in working.

Polychrome Bible.

23 Listen, and hear ye my voice,
Attend, and hear ye my speech.
24 Is the ploughman never done with his ploughing,
With the opening and harrowing of ground?
25 Does he not, when its surface is leveled,
Scatter fennel, and sow cummin broadcast,
And duly set wheat there and barley,
And for its border plant spelt?
26 It is JHVH who has taught these right courses,
It is his God who has trained him.
27 We do not thresh fennel with sledges,
Nor are cart-wheels rolled over cummin,
But fennel is threshed with a staff,
And cummin is threshed with a rod.
28 Do we ever crush bread-corn to pieces?
Nay, the threshing goes not on forever,
But when over it cart-wheels are driven,
Or sledges, our care is never to crush it.
29 This also from JHVH proceeds:
Wonderful counsel, great wisdom has He.

In an editorial on the Polychrome Bible, *The Outlook* says that

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"it is a matter of national congratulation, if not of national pride, that there have been found in America the capital necessary for so great an undertaking, a considerable number of the individual scholars to do the work, and the special leaders to direct and perfect it."

In further consideration of the subject, *The Outlook* says:

"There are doubtless those who will feel, tho they do not state, an objection to any such work as this. The same objection to a translation of the Bible reappears from age to age. Jerome met it in preparing the Vulgate, Wycliffe and Tyndall in preparing their translations into the English vernacular, Luther in preparing his into the German vernacular, and the committee of English and American scholars who prepared the Revised Version. Doubtless certain forms of words acquire a kind of sacredness through association, and this is disturbed by any change in the form. This is preeminently true of certain special passages, such as the Twenty-third Psalm. For this reason the older versions will probably retain their places for a long time to come in the liturgical services of the church. But what Paul said respecting the gift of tongues is equally applicable to archaic translations of the Bible: 'Except ye utter by the tongue words easy to be understood, how shall it be known what is spoken?' There are parts of the Bible which in the old version are almost as if they were written in an unknown tongue, and which can become truly intelligible only in new forms."

Other religious journals are not so favorably impressed with the plan of this new version of the Scriptures. Thus *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) says with reference to the use of colors to show the composite character of the books, that "a matter of relatively small importance" is thus "pressed to the front and forced upon the mind at every point, as the one supreme thing. Certainly this hobby is being ridden to death."

Rev. Dr. Bernhard Pick, of Albany, writing in *The Homiletic Review* nearly a year ago, called attention to the differences of opinion among the editors of the various parts of the polychrome edition. Stade, of Giessen, who prepares Kings, finds fault with Budde, of Strassburg, who prepares Samuel, and Budde, in his turn, criticizes Wellhausen, of Göttingen, who prepares the Psalms. *The Literary World* (Boston) refers to the same uncertainty in the results so far attained. It says:

"The hypotheses [as to the composite structure of each book of the Old Testament] are as ingenious as is the pictorial presentation of them in the case of two of the Scriptures before us. It hardly needs to be said that they are scarcely more than hypotheses, resting on internal evidence only, and doing great credit to the laboratory methods of the critics, but as likely to be upset by the scholarship of the next generation as the theories of the Tübingen school are beginning to be abandoned, if they have not been wholly abandoned, by the scholarship of this. We do not mean to be disrespectful when we say that the 'Polychrome Bible' represents in the most scholarly terms, and by aid of the best devices of color-printing, what happens to be one of the fads of the hour; and that the question of its intrinsic value and permanent place in the literature of biblical criticism is entirely problematical. All the same it is interesting."

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE JEWS.

A NUMBER of the Hebrew papers have protested against the statements of Max Nordau and Zola that the Roman Catholic Church is responsible for the anti-Jewish agitation in France. *The American Hebrew* says that in recent years "the Catholics have been among the best friends of the Jews." *The Hebrew Standard* puts in a strong editorial disclaimer. Attention is called to a recent utterance of Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Legate to this country, on the attitude of the Roman Pontiff toward the Jews, in which it is said:

"Leo XIII. will stand immortally on the records of time for his humane attitude toward the Jewish people. Not more than a year ago he published a special allocution dealing with the wrongs which Europe heaped upon them. He particularly charged the Church of Rome to avoid such an uncharitable course, and by kindness and forbearance to lead these once chosen people of God back to His fold. History will bear testimony that for ages the great dome of St. Peter's was the only asylum in all Europe where the Jew was safe from the hands of the tyrant monarchs."

Following this, *The Standard* says:

"The statements of Mgr. Martinelli, made either personally or through his secretary, come *ex cathedra*, and are certain to have the sanction of Rome. *The Hebrew Standard* takes no stock in Dr. Nordau's ideas on the French antisemitism, and the Jews of America are a unit in the belief that the uprisings and outrages in that country are attributable solely to those restless and uncontrollable spirits whose anarchistic ideas gladly seize hold of any excuse to plunder their more fortunate fellows. So far from blaming the Romish Church for them, we are only too happy to accord Leo XIII. and his church their full meed of praise for liberal ideas and good work. The Roman Catholic Church does not resort to persecution in our day, at least."

The Jewish Messenger refers to Nordau's declaration that the Catholics are preparing a St. Bartholomew for the Jews of France, and says:

"Could any assertion be more untrue, unjust, unpardonable? Dr. Nordau is entitled to the expression of his own opinions, but these are not representative of the Jews of France, who will spurn with horror such sentiments. The Jew and the Catholic in France are bound together by devotion to a common country and reverence for a common Book which teaches the brotherhood of humanity. Dr. Nordau should not appear the apostle of pessimism, a modern Mephistopheles."

KNOWLEDGE AND FAITH.

AN article that has attracted some attention in Europe appears in a recent issue of the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin) written by Dr. Erich Adickes. The writer considers the relations of scientific knowledge and religious faith, and reaches much the same conclusion so melodiously expressed in the well-known opening stanzas of Tennyson's "In Memoriam," that while knowledge and faith may not find a basis one in the other, both are necessary to our happiness and may exist independently side by side. We have endeavored to summarize Dr. Adickes's article, tho feeling the force of the remark made by the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam), that it must be read in the original to be fully appreciated. The line of thought is not, however, unfamiliar. The Doctor holds that faith is entirely subjective, based upon individual needs, not upon objective reality. Even tho revelation seems to furnish us other than a subjective basis, in reality it does nothing more than to establish a new form of faith—that of faith in the person professing to bring the revelation:

The difference between faith and knowledge is that knowledge, being based upon reasons which are objective, can not but influence all alike; faith, being based upon subjective causes, changes with the individual affected. Hence faith itself is subject to changes in the same individual. Faith can not be based upon reason or intellect. It is solely psychological.

Since the earliest times, attempts have been made to prove the *necessity* and actual existence of religious revelation; but it does not require much logic to show the hollowness of such proofs. No founder of a religion has ever tried to prove his teachings logically. He does not say: "Do you believe in my proofs? Do you *know?*" but only: "Do you believe in me?" Eighteen hundred years of Christianity have not changed this. To-day, as ever, the believer must throw away his scientific-philosophical theories, must mingle with the first disciples in following the Master, and acknowledge Him as Lord and God. Once this faith has been acquired, no natural science, no philosophy, can destroy it. It is not, of course, given to every one to commit this anachronism, and most men simply follow some terrestrial authority —parents, teachers, priests—in their belief of a celestial one.

Yet individuality is the Alpha and Omega of every conception

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of life, hence also of metaphysics. Metaphysics is no science, and can never be such. No science can ever guide us beyond that which we experience into that which is transcendent. Yet questions regarding the transcendent continually occur to us, and we answer them according to our individual character. Whether we follow atomism or dynamism, materialism, dualism, or idealistic monism, theism, deism, or pantheism, in every case intellect has less to do with the result than individuality.

For to most of us our conception of the world, our view of life, is more than an idyllic dreaming away of idle hours, more than an Arcadia in which we seek rest from our cares. What men seek is a support in their battle for existence, a balm for the wounds which the battle of life has inflicted. The faith in a living God, without whose will not a hair falls from the head, the hope of a future glory in comparison to which all hardships of life are as nothing, have been the sole comfort of many a weary man, many a sorrowful woman. A man in the prime of life believes in eternity because he feels enough strength in himself to fill centuries with activity; because he loves his work and wills that it should last and he himself last with it. The same man, grown aged, convinced of the vanity of all things human, believes in eternal rest, for rest is what he needs most. In every case it is not reason, but individuality, it is the heart, which decides the question.

He who has learned to make this distinction no longer finds a conflict between knowledge and faith, and will avoid all antagonism, all controversy, in matters of faith. He does not attempt to prove or to disprove; does not curse or attempt to promulgate panaceas for salvation; does not try to enforce belief in his doctrines instead of hoping that he may obtain the assent of some who are similarly constituted. If the character of such problems were better known, much controversy could be avoided, and people would know that it is useless to try to demonstrate and argue an opponent into an acceptance of religious belief. Let each leave the other his faith.

It is not wise, it is not kind, to bully others into accepting a faith for which they are not suited. A painful spectacle indeed is furnished by a weak man who allows intellect to force him into drawing conclusions which are not suited to his individual character. He will be rent by doubts and perish miserably, trying to reconcile what he regards as necessary intellectual conclusions with his own individual religious wants.

The writer closes his article with the following sentences:

"I return to my original question: Is it possible for any one to rest satisfied in his knowledge and to remain outside the influence of any mere belief? There can be no doubt regarding the answer. *Theoretically* it is certainly possible, if the limits of knowledge are acknowledged, and faith is utterly repudiated. But is it possible *in practice* for any one? I do not know. At any rate, such men are very exceptional. Most people delude themselves. They think they are free from all metaphysics, and yet they are enveloped in it. Comte and his followers are good examples of this. Whoever claims to be such an exception must refrain from expressing an opinion on the transcendent. If he admits the transcendent, his want of belief becomes his faith. He must not search for a meaning in affairs, in history. Whatever does not stand the scrutiny of *knowledge*, he must reject utterly, too proud to bring his own individuality into the world of appearances. There may be a few, a very few such *men*. Intellectually strong natures they must be, men who find sufficient comfort in themselves and need no hope, no balm that can not be found in experience. With such men the impulse to *act* is so strong that they have neither leisure nor inclination to dream."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIONS OF CHINA AND MEXICO COMPARED.

THE theory that the Indians of Mexico, and perhaps all the North American Indians, are descendants of Chinese adventurers who were driven by tempests upon the western coast of this continent fourteen hundred years ago, finds its strongest argument in the similarities of religious customs, beliefs, and nomenclature of the two peoples. For this reason, a particular interest attaches to an article, written apparently with no reference whatever to this theory, by James Wickersham, and published in *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* (November and December). Mr. Wickersham first calls attention to the Mongolian idea of the evolution of the earth from the action of the dual powers, representing the male and female principles, the yang and yin. "To them [the Chinese] the sun is the great yang, the moon the great yin; the South, sunlight, heat, force, growth, masculinity, and heaven represent the yang principle; the yin is recognized in the North, shadow, cold, inertness, darkness, femininity, and earth." This theory is distinctly recognized as the basis, also, of Mexican and Mayan philosophy. The Zunians speak of the sky as father and the earth as mother. Dr. Brinton is quoted as follows on the Mayan belief: "Gukumatz is positively said to be the bisexual principle of life represented by the male. Xpiyacu and the female Xmicane, ancestor and ancestress of all that is." And Bancroft is quoted to the same effect: "That the worship of the reciprocal principles of nature was recognized and practised in America, there is in my mind no doubt."

In Chinese philosophy we find the number three sacred. "Heaven, earth, and man constitute the Chinese tau tsai, or three powers, and are represented among these symbols by a circle divided into three parts, the upper representing heaven, the center man, and the lower the earth." Identically the same idea and symbol, we are told, are found in Mexico. In each country, the number nine is the perfect number. Other symbols representing combinations of five and other numbers are identical in the two lands. The development of priesthood and monasticism were also the same; so was the custom of human sacrifice in exceptional cases. The division of gods into two classes: (1) the supreme essence, (2) deified heroes, was identical in both religions, and the name of this supreme essence—Teotl in Mexico, Tao in China—is the same in meaning and character. The evil spirit opposed to Teotl is called by the Mexicans the "Rational Owl." The Taoists are known as Rationalists, and they suppose the owl to be the messenger that calls for the soul of the doomed and carries it away to the abode of the dead, which abode, among both peoples, is located in the North.

Mr. Wickersham finds other interesting parallels, as brought out in the following extract:

"It would be an interminable task to present a detailed comparison between the deities of China and America; a brief list will, however, suffice to prove how greatly they resemble in number and character:

COMPARATIVE LIST OF DEITIES.

Chinese.	*Aztec-Mayan.*
Tao, the Supreme Essence, God.	Teotl, the Supreme Essence, God.
Chaos, before the beginning.	Chaos, before the beginning.
Tao-Kech, bisexual life.	Gukumatz, bisexual life.
Pau Kau, male ancestor, Adam.	Xpiyacu, male ancestor, Adam.
Nu Kau, female ancestress, Eve.	Xmicane, female ancestress, Eve.
Ti Yu, the abode of the dead (north).	Mictlan, the abode of the dead (north).
The evil one, the owl.	The evil one, the owl.
Tai Sang, lord of the under world.	Mictlan Tecatli, lord of the under world.
Lung Chui Na, "Mother."	Tonantzin, "Our Mother."
Ma Chu, "Grandmother."	Tociten, "Our Grandmother."
Taao Chun, kitchen god.	Tepitotens, household god.
Hua Sheu, god of fire.	Xiuh-tecutli, god of fire.
Ngu Kieng Kung, god of thieves.	Hozoltxotl, goddess of thieves.
Kuan Yu, god of war.	Huitzilopochtli, god of war.
Ioh Uong Chu Su, god of medicine.	Oxomococipactonatl, god of medicine.
Tih Chu, the sun god.	Ionathiu, the sun god.
Hou I, the moon god.	Mextli, the moon god.
Hou Chi, god of agriculture.	Centeotl, goddess of agriculture.
Shen Nung, "divine husbandman."	Ghanau, god of fertility.
Tsai Shen, god of merchants.	Yaca-tecutli, god of merchants.
——————"Short black devil."	Ixtlilton, "the little negro."
Lu Pang, god of Artizans.	Napatecutli, god of matmakers.
Yu Shih, god of water.	Tlaloc, god of water.
Kuang Ingkak, goddess of children.	Yoalticetl, goddess of children.
Nu Kua, serpent woman.	Cihuacoatl, serpent woman.
Teu Kwei, god of north star.	Xaman Ek, god of north star.
Feug Pa, god of air.	Quetzalcoatl, god of air.
I-bi, god of wine.	Acau, god of wine.
Won Ti, god of literature.	Ix Chebel Yax, goddess of literature.
Yama, god of death.	Ah Puch, god of death.

"Besides the deities mentioned in this short list the Chinese and American nations worshiped a multitude of other gods, one for each day of the year for separate diseases, and for various places and elements in nature, but all on a plane of common relationship. Tezcatlipoca, the Aztec deity, holds in his hand a mirror; his name means 'shining mirror'; the mirror was the Aztec symbol for the soul. The Japanese Shinto temple contains but one emblem, the mirror, and it, too, is the symbol of the soul. The Taoists worshiped Yu Hu, the jade goddesses; the Mayans Ix Tub Tun, the jade goddess, while the Aztecs worshiped the same goddess as Chalchihuitlicue. Jade was sacred to the gods, and the most precious stone in China, Japan, Mexico, and Central America."

The article abounds with direct references to various authorities, which references we have, however, omitted.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

ZOLA ON ANTISEMITISM.

JUST prior to the recent riotous proceedings against the Jews, in Paris, Marseilles, and other parts of France, in connection with the Dreyfus affair and Zola's part therein, Robert Sherard had an interview with the famous novelist on the general subject of antisemitism in France. The interview appears opportunely in *The Humanitarian* (London, February). Zola, we are told, has always been outspoken against the anti-Jew agitation, speaking of it continually as "imbecile." By this word, however, as he told Mr. Sherard, he does not mean to minimize the move-

EMILE ZOLA.

ment. On the contrary, he recognized even at the time of the interview the magnitude of it and of the danger in it. It will be seen that, like Nordau, he holds the Catholics in large measure responsible for it. He spoke to Mr. Sherard in part as follows:

"I am greatly surprised to find how widespread the movement is, and how great is its force. I am more surprised than I can tell you. It seems incredible to me that one hundred years after the French Revolution, by which the equality of men was proclaimed and an end put to all the enmities between races and creeds, it should be possible to raise up so many Frenchmen, grandsons of the Revolution, against other Frenchmen, because the latter are men of a different ethnical derivation, professing a different creed. I do not understand it at all. With regard to the recent manifestations against myself, *ayant vu bien d'autres*, they leave me sublimely indifferent. I am being attacked less because I believe in the innocence of Captain Dreyfus than because a number of the Catholic students, who are the most ardent agitators in this idiotic antisemitic campaign, know what is my opinion about it and wish to punish me for my divergence from their views. I have to admit regretfully that the movement has taken a great hold in France, but I do not admit that the people really understand its significance. It is merely accepted by the mass of the people as the newest form of Socialism. The Jews have been made to represent, in the eyes of the ignorant, the Have-Alls, the Capitalists, against whom the demagogs have always directed the furies of the proletariat. Instead of crying as they used to cry ten years ago, 'Down with the capitalists,' the people are now taught to cry, 'Down with the Jews,' the leaders of the antisemitic campaign acting largely in the interests of the Catholic party, having induced them into the belief that all the capitalists are Jews, that it is the Jewish money which employs all the labor of France, that the whole nation is a vassal to the purse of the Rothschilds, and such-like absurdities. Absurdities, yes, which, however, the people have come to believe."

Speaking further of the spread of the movement Zola says:

"I have been surprised to discover to what an extent it has spread. One may fear that the people may be roused from their indifference and contempt, and that if a social revolution does break out, it may take that most odious form of a religious persecution. For the antisemites are shouting into the ears of the people that the destruction of the Jews would mean the dawn of that new era which the demagogs of social reform have always been promising to their followers. I do not say that of that there is any prospect. I only say that of late I have somewhat modified my opinion that antisemitism has no root whatever in France. I had held all along that antisemitism differed in France from the same movement in other countries; that whereas in Germany, for instance, or in Russia, it was but the outcome of serious economic conditions or the arm of political parties, in France it was but the phantom of a popular movement, a campaign started by certain writers anxious for notoriety, hungry for noise, burning to be read and to be talked about. I repeat that I have been surprised to notice the apparent development that it is taking. Surprised, indeed. The very initiation of the movement stupefied me. What!—that there should be a return to fanaticism, an attempt to light up a religious war in this epoch of ours, one hundred years after the Revolution, in the heart of our great Paris, in the days of democracy, of universal toleration, at the very time when there is an immense movement being made everywhere toward equality, justice, and fraternity."

He concludes as follows:

"The antisemitism which is preached to-day is infamous. It worse than infamous, it is stupid. It makes me ashamed of my countrymen, that any one should pay even passing attention to such a cry. But I believe in French common sense. I believe that the trick will soon be seen through, that the mask will be stripped off this hypocrisy, and that the Socialists themselves will be the first to discard it."

SERIOUS EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALISM IN GERMANY.

WE hear much of Germany's general prosperity in these days, of her rapid advance in the race for industrial supremacy, and her increased activity in the world of trade. But where there is much light, there is also deep shadow, and Germany does not obtain an advantage over her competitors without cost to her people. This seems specially noticeable in the large cities. We summarize the following from an article in the *Gegenwart*, Berlin:

Roman historians tells us that the German women strangled themselves rather than fall into the hands of the brutal Roman soldiery, and even the horrors of the Thirty Years' War did not seriously impair the morality of our cool-blooded sisters. Yet statistics show that there are 50,000 immoral women treading the asphalt of Berlin. No doubt a few thousand of these lead the life of the abandoned from choice, because they are too lazy to work, too coarse of nature to feel their shame, too thoughtless to appreciate its consequences. But the majority are victims to a policy which centers in the immoderate desire to increase our exports. Our young men have sunk to the position of coolies to the manufacturers, and can not marry early. Our girls wait in vain for the man who will build them a home, and are forced to compete with man in his struggle for existence. Certainly, women are less pretentious than men, but it is impossible even for women to exist on the pittance they receive in sweating establishments, in factories, and as store girls. Meanwhile, the men learn to become wary and to despise women, and when at last they are able

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to maintain a family, they prefer to remain bachelors. More women are forced to enter into the struggle for existence, and new victims are sacrificed at the altar of the modern Vidgliputzli.

Another serious drawback in this increased competition is the employment of children as wage-earners. On this subject the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"Statistics show that at least 215,000 children under fourteen years of age earn a living in the German Empire. Only a small fraction of these are employed in factories: 4,413 in 1896. Beneficial legislation and the societies for the protection of children have done much to lessen the evil. On the other hand, children are employed far too frequently at home, in stores, as peddlers, etc. The worst is that their work is done before and after school time, which must necessarily impair their ability to learn, since the rest needed for the concentration of their energies is not granted to them. This renders them unfit for the battle of life. The Plötzensee House of Correction shows 70 per cent. of all youthful offenders had been been employed in some work which lowered their sense of moral obligation.

"What seems most necessary is the prohibition of employment of children in businesses in which they receive harmful impressions. Attending to the skittles in bowling-alleys, peddling and selling articles of any kind in the streets, employment in shows and restaurants as well as in slaughter-houses, should be absolutely prohibited. Nor should they be allowed to work before school hours, or after six in the evening. Unfortunately, the Government accepts the argument of the Agrarians that the farmers can not well get along without the services of their children, altho these youngsters have to work very hard, and lighter employment, such as minding geese, sheep, or cattle, can not be of advantage from a moral point of view. The Government will not interfere with the country population. We must, therefore, confine our efforts to the children employed in the industries. In these many parents really can not dispense with their children's services. The only way to mitigate and eventually eradicate the evil is increase of the parents' wages, and that can not be done without strengthening the labor organizations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEAR EAST.

THE negotiations between the representatives of the six powers constituting the "European Concert" and the Greek Government have now advanced so far that the Greek Chambers will be asked to accept the result. Greek finances will, therefore, soon be under international control. But even if the Greek Chambers accept the terms dictated to them, the "concert" will have plenty of work to do. Crete is once more in an uproar, the Moslems, according to all accounts, revenging themselves upon the Christians for the murders and robberies of the past year. In the Balkan peninsula the conflicting interests of Bulgarians, Greeks, Servians, Albanians, Turks, and other nationalities threaten to precipitate fresh trouble. Referring to the affairs of Greece and her finances, the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The speedy settlement of this question is for Greece a matter of life and death; before it the Turks will not evacuate Thessaly, and the Thessalian revenue will not flow into Greek coffers. Nor is it to be expected that Greece can place a loan before the Turk has evacuated Thessaly, and without a loan the little kingdom can not recuperate. Greece is still in the position of a bankrupt who has not made a settlement. This is the most difficult point of the question. The representatives of the powers must find a way to satisfy the creditors whom Greece refused to pay. The international control of Greek finances does not extend as far as the gathering of the taxes; altho, in view of Greek corruption, that would have been a good thing. The international commissioners will merely direct how the country's income is to be applied, and this will be to the advantage of the Greeks as well as of their creditors. The Greek Chambers must, whether they like it or not, come to terms, for the Sultan is not likely to withdraw his troops from Thessaly before that time."

Meanwhile there is much talk of reform in Greece, especially in army circles. It is said that over four hundred officers will receive the "blue letter." According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the Crown Prince of Greece has taken a year's leave of absence, and an Austrian general, Graf Waldkampf, will reorganize the army in his absence. Legal proceedings have been begun against the Ethnike Hetaira, the secret society which precipitated the late war; but the funds of this organization have disappeared suddenly in the most mysterious manner, and its chiefs are not to be found.

Greater cause for wonderment is given by Turkey. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"The 'Sick Man of the East' has badly fooled the world. Last year he astonished everybody by his physical ability; but his purse remained as consumptive as ever. Continually the world was informed that the Sultan tried to raise money without success. And now he suddenly proposes to pay a part of the indemnity still owing to Russia. The sum is quite large—$2,500,000. But that is not all. The Turkish treasury has entered into an agreement with the Ottoman Bank to pay the Anatolian, the Dedegatch-Saloniki, and the Saloniki-Monastir railroad companies for the transportation of troops during the late war. Where does all this money come from? Has Turkey pretended to be poorer than she is, or does the Sultan help the treasury from his private funds? The latter is quite possible. Abdul Hamid is certainly in a spending mood. He has granted a pension of $15 per month to Fatime Hanum, who took part in the late war disguised as a male."

If the Sultan is pleased it is certainly not because he has everything his own way. The Cretan question seems as far from being settled as ever. The island has now autonomy and a legislature, but the latter can not settle down to work because the powers can not agree on the choice of a governor. Colonel Schäfer, Numa Droz, Kamphovener Pasha, have all failed to receive unanimous approval. Bozo Petrovich, speaker of the Montenegrin senate, did, but Prince Nikita will not let his cousin accept the position. The latest candidate is Prince George, of Greece, who seemed to be satisfactory to France, England, Russia, and Italy, but Austria and Germany object, as does the Sultan. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"The Antihellenic element in Turkey is very little pleased with this choice, and as Turkey is evidently much more formidable than had been supposed, it is not wise to oppose the Sultan, who threatens to hold Thessaly if Prince George is really appointed. The German Government shows once more that it is not Philhellenic by opposing the candidature of the cousin of the Czar. Yet Prince George was suggested in the interest of the dynasty on the throne of Greece rather than for the purpose of strengthening the Greek faction in Crete. The royal family is not overpopular in Greece since the war."

The St. James's Gazette, London, says:

"As a matter of fact, the behavior of some of the high persons concerned has plainly been of the worst order of the kind called childish. 'No, you shan't.' 'Why may I not?' ''Cause I don't like,' appears to be the substantial meaning of all these dignified beings. The thing is fairly becoming a farce. We are told at last that Russia will refuse to play any more if her candidate, Prince George of Greece, whom it seems she declines to name herself, is not named by somebody else and accepted by everybody. . . . . .

"And now, if the Sultan comes forward and asks why he was extruded from his island of Crete, and what reason there is why the powers should not retire from fumbling with the work which they persisted in taking into their hands, and which they are now by their confession incapable of performing, and leave it to him, what ought to be the appropriate answer? No doubt it is quite easy for the great six to say 'No.' But have they any right to make that reply? We doubt it very much. . . . In the beaten way of common sense, what ought to follow is the restoration of the authority of the Sultan, who has plenty of good troops which (according to our own admirals, not to speak of other impartial eye-witnesses) behave very well, and who has, at any rate, a bet-

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ter right to govern Crete than another. If anybody has a more practical suggestion to offer, let him speak."

Despite its failure to undo the Cretan tangle the "concert" has already set itself another even more difficult task: the pacification of Macedonia, where all the dozen and odd "predominant nationalities" are intriguing for the mastery. The Bulgarians seem to be the first in the field with a specified plan. According to the *Temps*, Paris, the Macedonian committee at Sofia has submitted the following suggestions:

"The vilayets Monastir, Neskneb, and Saloniki are to be united into an autonomous Turkish province, under the name of Macedonia. The Sultan shall nominate a governor for this province, to be chosen from the numerically strongest section of the population, the Bulgarians. This governor is to reside at Saloniki. The legislative power is to rest with a national gathering elected by universal suffrage. A militia is to be raised which shall belong to the province only. Freedom of the press for all parties, nationalities, and languages."

The *Temps* thinks these proposals have some chance to be accepted, especially as they respect the integrity of the Turkish Empire.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINESE ETIQUETTE.

IT has been said that Prince Henry of Prussia will visit the Emperor of China. That is not at all certain. The Hamburg *Korrespondent* points out that the mandarins will do their best to put obstacles in Prince Henry's way. In a long article the paper explains how important the question of etiquette is in settling political differences with China. The writer says:

"This question of etiquette was so difficult to solve that, until the present time, members of European royal families have avoided the court of Peking. Neither Prince Henry of Prussia, nor the Duke of York, nor the present Czar visited the Emperor of China during their early travels. On the other hand, the Chinese Court refused to send a prince to Moscow to be present at the Czar's coronation. Li Hung Chang, tho specially appointed for this mission, and a mandarin of high rank, yet was only a subject of the Emperor of China and not a member of his family. Germany would do a service to the world if she were to give a good example in this matter by breaking the pride of the Dragon Throne. Western nations have been far too willing to submit to this pretense, which has been allowed to survive by a mere chance.

"When the English and French in 1860 obtained the right of foreign nations to maintain embassies at the court of Peking they evidently thought that such ambassadors would be treated like the Chinese representatives in Europe and America. This was a grievous, tho pardonable, mistake; pardonable because few people then knew how much value the Chinese attach to etiquette. Circumstances assisted the mandarins in putting off the solution of this question. If an audience had been demanded at once, the Chinese would probably have granted it, being still under the influence of the terror caused by their defeat. But Emperor Sien-Tung, one of the least capable that ever occupied the Dragon Throne, did not return to Peking. He died in 1861, leaving his immense empire to his six-year-old son. The two dowagers—empresses of the West and the East—the former is still alive—then managed the empire, and it was impossible to settle the audience question. It was impossible to violate Oriental custom to such an extent as to demand that women should receive the foreigners. In the mean time the sick mandarins had time to discover that this question could be turned to advantage in keeping their unwelcome diplomatic visitors from settling more important business.

"February 23, 1873, Emperor Tung-Chi informed the ambassadors that the empresses had placed the Government in his hands. The diplomats in their answers expressed themselves confident that they would now be received in audience. But the mandarins managed to keep them off for four months. Not until June 19 did they consent to an audience, at which the representatives of England, France, Germany, Russia, the Netherlands, and the United States of North America appeared before the Son of Heaven without falling on their knees. Even then the people were told that the cold sweat stood on the brow of Sir Thomas Wade, the doyen of the diplomatic corps, when the great event took place. The audience, nevertheless, was a victory, but only a partial one. The ambassadors had not been received in the palace. Not until the war with Japan were the foreign diplomats received in the palace, and even then only in the classical library, but not in the part inhabited by the Emperor, and to which his own grandees have access. It is to be hoped that this distinction will be waived when Prince Henry visits the Emperor, and that in future the German Ambassador will be received in a befitting manner."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CANADIAN PRESS AND THE YUKON RAILWAY.

TWO wealthy Canadians, Messrs. McKenzie and Mann, have arranged with the Dominion Government for the construction of a narrow-gage railroad from the head of the Stickeen River to Teslin Lake, Yukon River, a distance of about 150 miles. As a guaranty that the work will be completed by September, the contractors deposit $250,000. They do not ask for a cash subsidy, but are satisfied with a grant of land aggregating 3,750,000 acres. The object of this railroad is to conduct all the traffic to the Klondike gold-fields by an all-Canadian route, and as an immense "boom" is expected in the spring, the Canadians hope to profit considerably by this scheme. A few papers grumble at the amount of land that is to be turned over to the syndicate in the gold-bearing territory, and some believe that Messrs. McKenzie and Mann are only a screen for the Canadian-Pacific Railroad, whose monopoly is a matter for complaint; but the majority of the Canadian press, Liberal and Conservative, welcome the scheme as a means to turn the profits of the "boom" out of American into Canadian channels, and urge the Canadian Parliament to accept the syndicate's proposition without delay.

The Herald, Montreal, says:

"That there was a real and a very grave danger to Canadian interests in the situation admits of no doubt. Chilkat, Skagway, and Dyea, the places from which entry to the Klondike has been heretofore effected, are all situated in that strip of land the proprietorship of which is in dispute between the United States (purchasers of the Territory of Alaska) and the Dominion of Canada. . . . Whatever may be the rights of the matter, the United States are now in possession, and at all the above-mentioned places customs authorities have been rigorously enforcing certain regulations which practically shut out goods from Vancouver or Victoria. . . . Not until the stream of prospectors from all lands begins going in by this Canadian route, all of them with Canadian goods in their boxes, will Montreal realize to the full how important is the measure to the interests of this city."

The Globe, Toronto, says:

"The only real concession given the builders of the railway is the reduction of the royalty on their output to 1 per cent. That is more than will be collected on the takings of many of the placer-miners, for it must be acknowledged that gold is easily secreted and American territory is near. The output of a large corporation will be easily ascertained, and the people's share will be certain. The partial remission of a special tax and the privilege of staking large but regular claims are the only concessions granted the railway men for their enterprise in giving us a Canadian highway at their own expense and risk."

The Montreal *Witness* thinks only one route could rival this: the Dalton trail route by way of the Chilkat Pass. It is more direct, but, being longer, would take a much longer time to construct. Moreover, until the boundary has been definitely settled, railways can hardly be effectively chartered. *The Journal*, St. Thomas, Ontario, says:

"Of course, the opposition have found something to object to in the bargain, but a very significant feature is that even Sir Charles

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Tupper has expressed his gratification and approval of the scheme. Really the outcry that is being made reminds one forcibly of the 'sour-grapes' story. Nearly all the opposition comes from disappointed parties interested in the Yukon charters in which Americans are largely interested. The action of the Government is simply working on the line of Canada, or rather the Klondike for Canadians. It is in Canadian territory and Canadians have surely the best right to execute public works there."

The Toronto *World* does not feel justified to go into enthusiasm over a scheme which, it thinks, will immensely benefit the men who undertake to carry it out. It says:

"It looks as if Providence and reform government intended the Mackenzie Basin for William McKenzie. Four millions of acres in the Yukon and 1,000,000 acres in British Columbia ought to secure for William McKenzie the title of Lord Yukon, and for Dan Mann that of Baron Teslin-too. Klondike Ogilvie must look after his laurels. But if it should turn out that William McKenzie and Sir William Van Horne are 'snooks' in the deal, what a shudder there would be in the public frame! And if they are 'snooks,' there must be minister 'snook,' too. Everything turns on this. If McKenzie is running his own show the deal may be a justifiable one, altho an extravagant one; if he is not, it is a job of the first magnitude."

The Herald, Halifax, says:

"The excuse put forward by the Montreal *Witness*, and other grit organs, that no one knows whether these lands are valuable or not, is no excuse at all. The Government has no right to give away public property which it does not know the value of. . . . The present Government seems determined to make all its bargains in secret. Mr. Fielding, it will be remembered, when he found none of the tenders for his bill and stamp work satisfactory, took a number of Yankee gentlemen into his office (or they took him), and behind locked doors he made a private dicker with them to do the work for the next five years. No Canadian or Britisher was given a chance to make an offer.

"The idea seems to be to get rid of the tender and contract system altogether. For if there ever was a case where public tenders should have been asked, it was in this Yukon railway. Keen competition might have been reasonably expected, and the public have a right to have the work done at the lowest possible figure. As it is, they may be paying two, three, or four prices for the work. And they may not know to what extent they have been fleeced until it is too late."

The Monetary Times, Toronto, thinks the objectionable feature is that the road, when built, will be the property of private parties. It adds: "The alternative was not necessarily government construction. Could not the mineral lands have been disposed of separately for a much larger sum than will suffice to build the road?" *Saturday Night*, Toronto, expresses itself to the following effect:

The Toronto *World* says that it will cost $3,000,000 to build the road, and that the syndicate gets $37,000,000—a profit of $30,000,000. But you can prove almost anything with figures. The United States, for instance, bought Alaska for $7,200,000. At that rate the syndicate would get only 2.001 per acre, or $78,000 for building a $4,000,000 railroad. Both computations are, of course, equally absurd, but the fact remains that the value of the land granted may be estimated all the way from $78,000 to $80,000,000. The syndicate certainly invests in a huge gamble. They are spending a fortune on a project that was undreamed of a year ago and may be laughed at a year hence, for mining booms die very suddenly. Moreover, the thousands who rushed North before the passes closed are silent. With the opening of spring the crowds may come back to lynch the boomsters who hurrahed them into a country where every mining claim in sight was already seized upon, leaving them to explore river beds that miners had prospected in vain for generations. Yet the syndicate takes its reward in "boom." It certainly deserves the thanks of all Canadians. By this railroad—in itself a most stupendous engineering feat, since it has to be built in about one hundred and fifty days, or at the rate of a mile a day—the United States is prevented from robbing Canada.

The republic has seized the territory under dispute, has set up custom-houses, and, worst of all, taxes every man $6 who crosses into *our* mining country over territory that arbitration will unquestionably prove not to belong to them at all. Will the members of the syndicate make fortunes? Let them. They will not pour out fortunes without a fighting chance. If the boom lasts, if the gold is really found in such quantities as is promised, the building of this railroad will give to Canada such a stimulus as no young country has experienced since the first navigator "beached his boat on an unknown coast." But there is no time to lose, else the Yankees will forestall us. Fifty Yankee miners last year invested $500 each in equipping themselves for the Yukon. They won $50,000 each, which they carried to the republic. The syndicate, at this rate, should get $400,000,000, yet no person claims that they will get more than a tithe of this. The Yankees conferred no benefits upon Canada for the $2,500,000 they took away. The benefits of the railroad are all for Canada. That is the main point to be considered.

TWO GREAT RUSSIANS.

CZAR NICHOLAS has just lost the services of two of the best men who served his father. Count Delyanow, the Minister of Education, is dead, and General Wanowski, the Minister of War, has retired on account of age and ill health. Both gentlemen have received international tributes quite unusual with men of their position, and in the case of both it is their extreme sense of duty, their honesty and integrity which earned applause. Speaking of Count Delyanow, the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"He was one of nature's noblemen, and as such a very modest man. One must have lived in Russia to appreciate what this means for a man in his position. In Russia it happens frequently that students are sent to Siberia, removed from the universities, or put back in their studies, for all sorts of real and imaginary offenses, and it is the Minister of Education who has to maintain order among them. Delyanow never used his power to revenge himself. One day a student complained to him that he had been suspended, he did not know for what offense. 'Perhaps I know,' said the Minister. 'You were having a "good time" with some others, and expressed yourself as convinced that I am an old ass. I can't, in the interest of discipline, allow you to stay in St. Petersburg, but you may report at the University of Moscow. When Wladislavow, also an honest, albeit very strict man, was rector of St. Petersburg University, the students demonstrated against him. The Emperor asked Delyanow if it would not be the simplest way to remove Wladislavow. 'Yes,' said the Minister, 'that would be the easiest solution. But the students after that would fancy that they can beat any honest man because I do not stand by him.' In the end, Delyanow's character was duly appreciated by all. It is no small thing that he is honored after death."

General Wanowski's work was of greater international importance. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Since Russia has no popular representation, it is not easy to find out what is going on in her army. But even if we take this fact into consideration it must be acknowledged that General Wanowski has furnished the world with cause for surprise by the manner in which he has finished Russia's war preparations on her western frontier, and this while every one supposed that the Northern Empire was fully occupied in the far East. Wanowski may well be called the German Roon. The formation of two new army corps, an increase of thirty-two battalions and three artillery brigades with 216 guns does not increase the Russian forces more than 35,000 men, and is not so very important; but the other necessary additions, the efficient training of the cavalry, engineers, etc., has quietly proceeded at the same time, and these special arms have been increased far beyond the expectation of Alexander III. Competent judges of Russian army affairs believe that Russia will, within two years, have 20 divisions of infantry with 344 battalions on or near the 200 kilometers of her German frontier, with plenty of artillery and 250 squadrons of cavalry. To this the Germans oppose only 149 battalions and 105 squadrons."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

HUMORS OF BENCH AND BAR.

"CELEBRATED Trials," a companion volume of the reminiscences of Henry L. Clinton to his previously published "Extraordinary Cases" (reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST at the time of its publication), is not as replete with anecdote and interesting personal recollections as the last-mentioned work. In the main it is a vivid account of certain sensational trials possessing either a profound psychological interest or a political and social significance. The murder trials belong to the former category, while in the latter may be placed the trial of "Boss" William M. Tweed in 1873 for official misconduct (which resulted in conviction and imprisonment), the suit of John Kelly, the Tammany leader, against Mayor Havemeyer for libel, and the trial of Richard Croker, the present head of Tammany, for the murder of John McKenna in 1879, which resulted in a disagreement, a majority being for acquittal.

But there are some glimpses in the book of the humorous aspects of the practise of the law, and some of these will be here referred to:

"A certain clerk having been tried and acquitted on a charge of grand larceny, he brought suit against his employer for false imprisonment. David Dudley Field was his counsel, while Mr. Clinton appeared for the employer. Mr. Field urged upon the jury to award large damages. Judge Josiah Sutherland, who tried the case, was very absent-minded. After he had delivered his charge, the jury retired and returned a verdict for plaintiff for the sum of six cents. As the code allowed the court to grant, when justice required it, an allowance to the successful party out of which the lawyer's fees were usually paid, Judge Sutherland, in a peculiar, gruff voice, said mechanically:

"'Does any one move for an allowance?' Mr. Clinton, taking in the situation, declared: 'I consent that my learned opponent, Mr. Field, have an allowance of five per cent. on the *entire* amount of the verdict. I think he richly deserves it.' The judge soberly ordered the clerk to enter an order to that effect, and he did not perceive the joke till he read in the evening papers how he allowed Field three tenths of one cent for his labor and time."

Another instance of Judge Sutherland's absent-mindedness is thus related by Mr. Clinton:

"On one occasion, when the judge was sitting at chambers, one of his officers said to the others that he could get the judge to sign any order he wanted, no matter what it might contain. They determined to try the experiment. An order was drawn substantially as follows: 'At a special term of the Supreme Court, etc., etc. After hearing . . . of counsel for . . . no one appearing in opposition thereto, it is ordered that the following officers of the Supreme Court [giving names] appear with the said Josiah Sutherland, justice of the Supreme Court, at one o'clock in the afternoon of this day at Delmonico's restaurant and partake of a champagne lunch at his expense; and the said officers are hereby notified that if they or any of them fail to obey this order, they will be adjudged guilty of contempt of court and punished to the utmost extent of the law.' This order, with others, was presented to Judge Sutherland, and without examining the contents he promptly signed it."

When he was shown the order at noon, he took the joke kindly and said that "the order of the court must be obeyed; no time will be lost." The luncheon was had.

Joshua A. Spencer, one of the great lawyers of New York, told Mr. Clinton the following anecdote from his early practise:

"His first professional experience was in defending a man charged with the criminal offense of assault and battery before a justice of the peace. The point for the justice to decide was whether there was sufficient evidence to justify him in holding the defendant for trial. After the testimony was all in, Mr. Spencer, having demonstrated that his client was entitled to be discharged, closed his argument, into which he had thrown all the feeling and pathos of which he was capable, by saying: 'On *such* testimony your Honor can't hold my client.' Said the justice: '*Can't*, eh? I held three men yesterday without any evidence at all! Never say "can't" *to me*, young man!'"

Mr. Clinton tells this story of an extraordinary witness:

"In a very celebrated capital trial many years since, the prosecution encountered difficulty in identifying the prisoner. She was charged with murder and with robbing the house in which the murder was committed. It was claimed that she left the house and crossed from Brooklyn to New York in a ferryboat before daylight. A woman was called who testified that she saw the prisoner on board, and she seemed to think she could not be mistaken. Upon being asked on cross-examination why she was so positive as to the identity, she said she had not seen the prisoner since she was a little girl about four or five years old (she was then about forty), but she identified her by her 'nose.' She was asked if she saw the prisoner's nose. She said: 'Oh, no, I could not see her nose; she had on a thick veil, and besides, it was dark. But I saw the impress the tip-end of her nose made on the veil, so that I recognized it as the nose peculiar to her family.' Such was the knowledge on which the witness seemed willing [in the absence of any malice or motive] to swear away the life of the prisoner, who was a respectable woman and belonged to one of the best families in the town."

A very eccentric character once happened to be selected as a juror in a murder case. The lawyers regarded him as a weak man who would be influenced by the other jurors. The first ballot taken in the jury-room showed eleven for conviction and one blank ballot. Inquiry traced this blank ballot to the eccentric character. He was argued with, but to no purpose. He told the jurors he would have nothing to do with the affair. When pressed, he thus explained his position: The whole thing was really a domestic affair between the prisoner and his wife (the murdered woman); he could not help it if the prisoner happened to kill his wife; it would be indelicate for him to interfere; it was as much as he could do to keep his own wife in order, and he would not be bothered by another man's wife. The jury was obliged to bring in a disagreement.

A YOUNG Englishwoman, Miss Hamilton, who successfully studied medicine in Brussels, and went to Calcutta to practise, has become the medical adviser of the Emir of Afghanistan. She has done much to reconcile the Emir to Western civilization, and has been able to introduce in Afghanistan a measure for the protection of the people which is not even established in all European countries, *i.e.*, compulsory vaccination.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Swinburne and Albert Pike.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—

Can you give me the exact date of Pike's popular poem, "Every Year"? One of its stanzas bears a resemblance too close to be accidental to a stanza in Swinburne's "Garden of Proserpine." Swinburne's poem was published in 1866, in his "Poems and Ballads" of that year. The stanzas are as follows:

(Swinburne.)

"We are not sure of sorrow,
And joy was never sure;
To-day will die to-morrow;
Time stoops to no man's lure;
And love, grown faint and fretful,
With lips but half regretful
Sighs, and with eyes forgetful
Weeps that no loves endure."

(Pike.)

"Our life is less worth living,
Every year;
And briefer our thanksgiving,
Every year;
And love, grown faint and fretful,
With lips but half regretful,
Averts its eyes, forgetful,
Every year.

C. ALPHONSO SMITH.

BATON ROUGE, LA.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Renewed activity and confidence in the iron and steel market is the most conspicuous commercial feature of the past week. A general improvement in the distributive trade and the early opening of spring business are other favorable features, while the latest developments in our strained relations with Spain exert a bearish influence on the stock market. The railroads are having their share of the increase in business. Bank clearings were still unusually large.

Iron, Steel, Tin, and Coke.—"The output of pig-iron February 1 was 229,823 tons weekly, the largest in the history of the business, but the reported buying of 130,000 tons Bessemer iron by the Carnegie Company and 100,000 by another of the largest steel concerns nevertheless means decision by the ablest manufacturers that the unprecedented output of pig will soon prove too small for the growing demand for finished products. The Illinois Steel Company has contracted for 1,000,000 tons Bessemer ore and producers of other ranges count upon an advance in price. Rail contracts already cover, it is said, more than last year's production, the railways buying earlier than usual. January was one of the biggest months in Connellsville coke output, 623,975 tons, and furnace continued at the same price. Tin rose to 14 cents in spite of heavy shipments, and copper to 11 cents or better for lake in spite of enormous American production."—*Dun's Review*, *February 12*.

Railroad Earnings.—"Good as the showing was for the last month of 1897, that for January is an even better one, and with the sole exception of November, 1897, that for the month just closed, in percentage and in number of gains, ranks as the best for any month since before the panic of 1893. The total earnings of 124 companies, operating over 99,000 miles of road, amount to $44,124,000, a gain over the same month of 1897 of 15 per cent., comparing with a gain of 13 per cent. in December and of 21 per cent. in November over the corresponding periods of the preceding year. The good showing made by the Pacific roads, their earnings increasing 37 per cent. over January a year ago, is, of course, a partial reflection of the activity growing out of Klondike business, but it is to be noted that the grangers show a gain of 21 per cent. and the Southwestern system of more than 17 per cent. The trunk lines and the Central-Western roads each report 13 per cent. increase. In spite of the depressed condition ruling in the cotton business at the South during the month, the Southern roads report a gain of 6 per cent. Large gains by individual roads are a feature of the month's returns, the Northern Pacific and the Illinois Central reporting the heaviest increases, but it is further to be noted that 102 out of 112 systems report gains of a larger or smaller amount as compared with last year, and also that the decreases are confined entirely to two groups, the Central-Western and the Southern roads. Net earnings for December and for the calendar year 1897 make a very good showing. The gain in net earnings for December on leading roads was 13.8 per cent. on a gain in gross earnings of 12 per cent., while for the calendar year there is a gain shown of 10.6 per cent. in net on a gain in gross of only half that proportion."—*Bradstreet's*, *February 12*.

The Wool Market.—"Wool sales at the chief cities were only 5,303,200 pounds for the week, and 11,664,600 for two weeks against 22,721,600 last year. Prices are still strong in spite of the general indifference of manufacturers, who seem to have secured ample supplies. For the better grades of woolen goods an advance averaging 17.5 per cent. from last year is readily maintained. The opening of works idle for years, in spite of the heavy production already assured, is a striking feature in this as in the iron and other industries, and implies heavier demands for products than are now met by the unprecedented output."—*Dun's Review*, *February 12*.

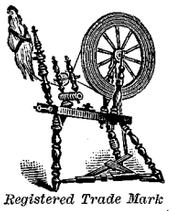
Canadian Trade.—"Spring trade is opening well in the Dominion of Canada. Montreal reports dry-goods orders satisfactory, but failures of retail dry-goods dealers have been numerous. Groceries and sugar tend upward, shoe manufacturers are busy, and hardware, paint, and oils are in active demand. Good roads have enlarged receipts of grain at Toronto, and the export demand is reported better. Activity on Klondike account is a feature of general trade. Hides are scarce and some are being imported from England, while sole leather is being exported to that country. Bad roads check trade in the maritime provinces and business there is rather slow. Canadian failures for the week number 51, against 42 last week, but compare with 54 in this week a year ago and 70 in the corresponding week of 1896. Canadian bank clearings aggregate $28,036,563—35 per cent. larger than a year ago."—*Bradstreet's*, *February 12*.

PERSONALS.

SPEAKING of the beginning of the late Moses P. Handy's success, Julius Chambers writes (in the New York *Journal*):

"John B. Schoeffel had been unfortunate at the Park Theater. A dozen newspaper men who liked him and regretted his mishap decided to give him a dinner. I was *Herald* correspondent in Philadelphia at the time, and gladly joined. Royal Merrill was the prime mover . . . On my motion Handy was asked to preside. The dinner was in Parlor C of the Continental Hotel. At that board the Clover Club was born, one of the most famous dining clubs this country has ever known. Handy continued as president. He was a remarkable man at the centre of the table.

"Quick, witty, and often brilliant, he provoked disorder for the purpose of quelling it. He was masterful in dealing with dull speakers. He could stop a poor speech abruptly and yet leave the guest or member his entire self-respect and good humor. During all the really great dinners given by that club, which brought Mr. Boldt into national prominence, Handy was easily the masterful mind. His best friends saw greatness in a direction they never had suspected. He did not hesitate to grapple with United States Senators,



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Organdies.

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Our Organdies are all French printed. Prices are 25, 35, 40, and 45 cents per yard.

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Tailor-Made Suits, $5

WE have recently made some exquisite Spring Dresses for leading New York society ladies and prominent actresses, who are famed for the good taste which they display in the selection of their toilettes. Photographs of these ladies and their garments which we made for them are shown in our new Spring Catalogue, which is now ready.

To the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost we will mail *free* this attractive catalogue and a complete line of samples of new materials to select from.

Our Catalogue Illustrates:

Tailor-Made Suits, $5 up. Outing and Blazer Suits, $4 up.
Separate Skirts, $4 up. Bicycle Suits, $4 up.
Bicycle Skirts, $2.50 up. Capes and Jackets.

Our new designs in Bicycle Skirts are recognized everywhere as the most practical skirts for wheeling that have yet been produced.

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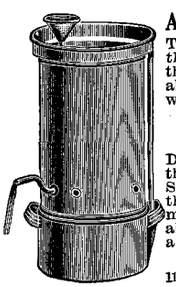
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York City.



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The Sanitary Still.

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and even the President, who was once the club's guest. He never was outclassed in repartee. Under his *régime* a new order of dinner speaking arose. He started the oratory with the soup. A Clover Club dinner was frolic. The guest was made to contribute the hilarity and to serve as the butt end of every joke. Still, owing to Handy's wonderful tact, I only recall the case of one man losing his temper.

"Major Handy embarked in a newspaper enterprise of his own in Philadelphia, which was not successful. *The News* was cleverly and ably edited, but the price of pink paper was too high for a penny journal to make money.

"When Scott consolidated the *Times-Herald* Handy went to Chicago to aid the new enterprise. He was selected for the post of promoter for the Chicago World's Fair, went to Europe, and his dinners in Paris, Vienna, Rome, and Berlin were the talk of Europe. His Clover Club experience stood him in great use, and to him the interest taken by Europe in the enterprise is largely due. He was an earnest worker, as well as a high liver. When Kohlsaat succeeded Scott, Handy remained on the paper.

"During the Chicago convention he was at the service of every newspaper man who attended. When his allotment of privileges ran out at the clubs he pressed his friends into service for the visitors.

"President McKinley appointed him in July to be Commissioner to the next world's fair at Paris, and he was abroad when stricken with his fatal illness. He returned a few days ago hopelessly sick.

"I don't believe Handy ever did any fellow worker an injury. He was a dangerous rival, a fair competitor, and a sincere friend."

Current Events.

Monday, February 7.

United States Consul at Bremen informs the State Department that the **Prussian Government** has begun **discrimination against American lumber.** . . . **The Merchants' Association** of New York takes steps **to fight** the **railroads** which **discriminate against** this **State.** . . . **John Wanamaker** is requested by the **anti-Quay Republicans** of Philadelphia to become **candidate for governor.** . . . Admiral Howell **sails** with his flagship the *San Francisco*, and the *Bancroft*, for **Lisbon.** . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Morgan introduces a **resolution** providing for the **annexation of Hawaii**; in executive session Mr. Teller urges ratification of the Hawaiian treaty. House: The **military academy appropriation bill is passed.**

The **trial** of **Emile Zola** is **begun** in Paris; several **witnesses refuse to testify.** . . . The French **Chamber of Deputies** discusses at length the **foreign policy** of France especially with reference to the **far Eastern situation.** . . . A **Chinese imperial decree** authorizes an issue of **treasury bonds** at 5 per cent., to the amount of about $78,000,000.

Tuesday, February 8.

Negotiations for a **reciprocity treaty with Spain** and her colonies are **begun** in Washington between Señor de Lome and Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson. . . . The President makes a large number of nominations, headed by that of Commodore Bunce to be a **rear-admiral.** . . . The War Department orders **two companies of infantry to proceed to Dyea** and two to Skaguay to preserve order. . . . **Ex-Governor Boies** makes a **speech** on the **financial question** at Fairfield, Iowa. . . . The **Cuban Junta** gives out the translation of a letter alleged to have been written by the Spanish Minister **speaking disparagingly of President McKinley.** . . . Congress—Senate: **Cuban resolutions** are **introduced** by Messrs. Mason, Allen, and Cannon; in executive session Mr. Pettigrew speaks against **The Hawaiian annexation treaty.** House: The contested election case of **Aldrich against Plowman,** from the fourth Alabama district, is **discussed.**

Parliament opens in London with the reading of the speech from the throne. . . . In the Reichstag **Baron von Bulow** on the **relations of Germany** and the powers in regard to the **Eastern question.** . . . **John Dillon** is **re-elected chairman** of the **Irish Parliamentary Party.** . . . A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that **China** has **abandoned** the idea of raising a **loan.**

Wednesday, February 9.

Señor Dupuy **de Lome,** the Spanish Minister to the United States, **acknowledges the authorship of the letter attacking President McKinley.** . . . The **good roads movement** is discussed at the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen in St. Louis. . . . The South Atlantic and Gulf States **Quarantine Convention assembles in Mobile,** Ala. . . . Sausage-maker **Luetgert** is **convicted** in Chicago, of wife murder, and sentenced to **life imprisonment.** . . . About **7,000 clothing workers** in this city go on **strike** against reduction of wages. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. Cannon and Mason speak in support of their resolutions for **intervention in Cuba**; Mr. Hale defends the policy of the Administration. House: The contest election case of **Aldrich against Plowman,** from the Fourth Alabama district, is decided in **favor of Aldrich.**

President Barrios of Guatemala has been **assassinated.** . . . President **Paul Kruger** is **re-elected** for the fourth time President of the South African Republic. . . . More **tumultuous scenes** mark the third day of the **Zola trial**; witnesses for the State again refuse to testify in regard to the Esterhazy trial. . . . **China has agreed** to pay **an indemnity of $20,000** to M. Lyaudot, the **Frenchman kidnapped** by Tonquin pirates in **1895.**

Thursday, February 10.

The **Administration** declares itself **satisfied** with the prompt acceptance of Señor De Lome's **resignation** by the Spanish Cabinet; the Can-

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FRANKLIN MILLS FLOUR,

A Fine Flour of the Entire Wheat,

because it nourishes as it goes, and being rich in brain, bone, nerve and muscle making substances of the entire wheat, less of it is required. It is a little off white—that's where the richness lies, in its tint.

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FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors **free**; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

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A little book, published by Dr. Robert Hunter, of 117 West 45th Street, New York, gives all the latest discoveries and improvements in the theory and treatment of Lung Diseases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and Consumption are fully explained, their differences shown, and their cure by medicated air inhalations pointed out.

There is only one curative treatment for lung diseases. The parts affected must be reached by healing remedies or no cure will result. Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Phthisis and Consumption are all local diseases of the lining of the air tubes of the lungs—and cannot be reached by any medicines given by the stomach in a solid or fluid state. They must be reduced to vapor and inhaled into the lungs or they cannot reach the seat of disease. Nothing swallowed ever goes to the lungs, but always to the stomach. The stomach is not the part diseased, and hence every case of lung disease so treated is doomed from the beginning. Local treatment is the only hope, and local treatment can only be applied by inhalation. Hundreds have been restored to health by Dr. Hunter's inhalations who would have died but for their healing power.

Edward J. Raynor, with Walsh & Co., confectioners, Newark, N. J., says: "I had hemorrhage after hemorrhage, and was utterly broken down in health, coughed up yellow, lumpy matter, had fever and night sweats, and was brought to my bed, from which I never expected to rise again. I am now strong and able to do my work, all shortness of breath is gone. I have gained my flesh back, and can eat and sleep as well as ever. From being a perfect wreck I have been rebuilt by Dr. Hunter's medicated air inhalations. Any one who wishes further particulars of my experience of this wonderful treatment, can write or call on me. I know I owe my life to it, and believe all who suffer ought to know of it."

Dr. Hunter's Book contains many similar letters from prominent people who have been successfully treated. It will be sent free to DIGEST readers by addressing him at 117 West 45th Street, New York.

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alejas letter is expected to have an important effect on the Cuban question. . . . **Baron James A. Harden-Hickey,** known as the Prince of Trinidad, and son-in-law of John H. Flagler, **commits suicide in** El Paso, Tex. . . . The New York Assembly votes to **censure** United States **Senator Murphy** for voting in favor of the Teller resolution. . . . Congress—**Senate**: A bill to amend the navigation laws is passed and the Indian Appropriation bill is considered. **House**: The entire session is consumed in filibustering against two unimportant bills.

The **Spanish Cabinet accepts** the **resignation** of Minister **De Lome** at Washington, and intrusts to the First Secretary the conduct of affairs of the Legation. . . . **Japan has** given notice to China that she **intends to keep** the naval station of **Wei-Hai-Wei permanently**; Chinese Ministers abroad have been informed that in consequence **no foreign loan is required**. . . . The **trial of M. Zola continues** in Paris, the court rigidly excluding all testimony relative to the Dreyfus affair.

Friday, February 11.

The State Department will give out **no information** as to the progress of the **de Lome case.** . . . **Reports** received by the War Department from Captain Ray show that a **serious state of affairs** exists in the **Alaskan mining region.** . . . **Secretary Alger** is sufficiently **recovered** to be able to attend a **Cabinet meeting**. . . . Congress—**Senate**: The **Indian appropriation bill is passed**; the following **nominations** are **confirmed**: Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be ambassador to Russia; R. C. Parsons, Jr., of Ohio, to be second secretary of the embassy at Rome, and the following consuls: J. H. Theiriot, of New York, at Lisbon; A. C. Yates, of Virginia, at Patras, Greece; C. L. W. Smith, of North Carolina, to be minister and consul general to Liberia; G. B. Anderson, of District of Columbia, consul at Grenoble, France; F. W. Goding, of Illinois, at New Castle, New South Wales, and L. M. Berg, of Texas, at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. **House** not in session.

In the fifth day of **Zola's trial** Cicquart makes **admissions damaging to his superior officers.** . . . **China has agreed** to the **demands of Great Britain and Germany for railways** . . . Reports of **civil strife and bloodshed in Guatemala** follow the assassination of President Barrios. . . . **Spanish newspapers** generally **uphold** their government's **action in the De Lome case.**

Saturday, February 12.

No disavowal of Señor de Lôme's attack on President McKinley has yet been received in Washington **from the Spanish Government.** . . . The Government has **abandoned its purpose** to ask for **postponement of the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad**, the reorganization committee having offered to pay the entire principal of the lien. . . . At the dinner of the Marquette Club, in Chicago, **ex-President Harrison speaks** on **"Lincoln,"** and **Secretary Gage on "Government and Finance."**

Ensign J. C. Breckinridge is swept from the torpedo-boat *Cushing* while on the voyage from Key West to Havana and drowned; his body is recovered. . . . A **request** by defendant's counsel **for the secret documents** mentioned by witnesses at the **Zola trial** is **refused** by the court. . . . A London newspaper says that **Mr. Gladstone** is suffering from **necrosis of the nose,** or, his friends fear, cancer. . . . **The Norway Ministry resigns.**

Sunday, February 13.

The **Federal court in Texas** has issued an **order restraining** three Texas **railways** from carrying into effect a **boycott** of the Lone Star Line of Gulf steamers between Galveston and New York. . . . The **Illinois supreme court, in the Alton public school case,** has **sustained** the demurrer filed by **counsel for the negroes** to the contentions of the mayor and others of Alton concerning the rights of the latter over the **local schools**; a **peremptory writ** will now be asked **to compel the admission of negro children** to the schools.

The Pope celebrates **mass in the Basilica,** in the presence of a large congregation of pilgrims. . . . A **demonstration** of thirty thousand people **against** the **torturing** of **Anarchists** in Montjuich Prison is held in **Barcelona.** . . . **King Oscar** of Norway and Sweden has intrusted **ex-Premier Steen** with the task of **forming a new ministry.** . . . **Count Kalnoky,** former Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, **dies** in Brunn.

A LITTLE STUDY

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DR. WURTH'S OPINION

OF THE NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

A Remarkably Successful Remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach Troubles.

Dr. Wurth, in commenting on recent discoveries in medicine, said: There is none which is certain to be so valuable and far-reaching in benefit as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the new stomach remedy; I say far-reaching, because people little realize how important a sound stomach and vigorous digestion is to every man, woman, and child.

Indigestion is the starting-point of consumption, heart disease, Bright's disease, diabetes, nervous prostration, liver troubles; why is this so? Simply because every nerve, muscle, and tissue in our bodies is created and nourished from the food we eat. If that food is, by reason of a weak stomach, compelled to lie for hours a sour, fermenting mass of half-digested food, it poisons the blood and nervous system, creates gas which distends the stomach and bowels, causing pressure on the heart, lungs, and other organs and seriously impeding their action.

He says futher, the point to direct attention is not the nerves, nor heart, nor lungs, nor kidneys, but the *stomach*, the first cause of all the mischief.

The remedy to use for indigestion and weak stomachs is not some cathartic, but a remedy which will digest the food, increase the flow of gastric juice, absorb the gases, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will accomplish exactly this result in any case of stomach trouble, because these tablets are composed of the digestive acids, aseptic pepsin, Golden Seal and Bismuth, pleasant to taste, and not being a patent medicine, can be used by any one with perfect safety, I believe Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any form of indigestion and stomach trouble except cancer of stomach.

Full-sized packages of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cents. A book on stomach diseases together with thousands of testimonials will be sent by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

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30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK,
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Some weeks since I was attacked with La Grippe, and through exposure had a relapse before I was completely cured. While suffering the most intense pains, which the best medical skill failed to relieve, I was induced by Mrs. Ella A. Boole to use the Electropoise. I had not a particle of faith in it, and only used it because I was in such great pain and gradually growing worse. To my surprise and that of all my friends the Electropoise effected a complete cure without the use of any medicines whatever. Yours truly,

JOHN W. RHINES.
(Foreman Funk & Wagnalls Co.)

SECOND LETTER.

30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK.
March 13, 1896.

Dear Sir: Since writing you Nov. 22, 1895, I have had ample opportunity for testing the Electropoise further, and the results have been perfectly satisfactory.

JOHN W. RHINES.

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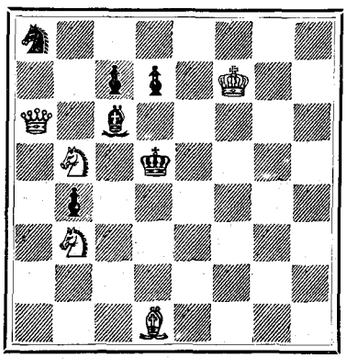
Problem 262.

BY COURTENAY LEMON, New York City.

Dedicated to Dr. W. R. I. Dalton.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

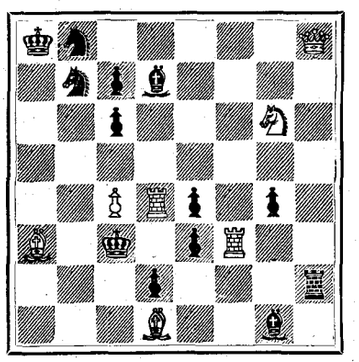
White mates in three moves.

Problem 263.

BY VALENTIN MARIN.

First Prize, Ruy Lopez Tourney, Barcelona, Spain.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 256.

1. R—R 3 / K—K 4	2. P—Q 4 ch / K x P	3. Q—Q 5, mate	
	2. ..... / P x P	3. Q—K 7, mate	
	2. ..... / K x Kt	3. R—R 6, mate	

It seems that there is a dual here:

1. ..... / K—K 4	2. Q—Q B 7 ch, etc.	3.
1. ..... / K—K 6	2. Q—Q Kt 2 / K—B 6	3. P—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / P—B 6	3. Kt—Q 5, mate
	2. ..... / P—B 5	3. P x P, mate
	2. ..... / P—R 5	3. P—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / P—B 5	2. Q—Kt 6 ch / K—K 4 must	3. R—R 5, mate
1. ..... / P—B 6	2. Q—Kt 2 mate / K—K 6	3. Kt—Q 5, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; "Spifflicator," New York City; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Courtenay Lemon, New York City; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; Ad. F. Reim, New Ulm, Minn.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia C. F. Putney, Independence, Iowa; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha, Neb.; D. S. Rubino, Glen Lyon, Pa.; the Rev. W. W. Faris, Miami, Fla.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; A. Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. Jewell, Columbus, In .; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; N. Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; the Rev. H. Rembe, Desboro, Ont.; W. H. Denham, Chicago; E. L. Antony and G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Ont.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; J. H. Witte, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Dr. and Mrs. Boyd, Eagle Rock, Va.

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We are under obligation to Mr. Courtenay Lemon for the information that the author of 256 is L. A. Kniyers, of Amsterdam.

No. 257.

Key-move B—Kt 2.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., "Spifflicator," the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Courtenay Lemon, F. S. Ferguson, H. W. Barry, Ad. F. Reim, Dr. Frick, C. F. Putney, F. H. Johnston, H. V. Fitch, D. S. Rubino, the Rev. W. W. Faris, Dr. R. J. Moore, J. H. Witte, A. Shepherd, J. G. O'Callaghan, N. Hald, the Rev. H. Rembe, G. Patterson, J. C. Eppens; W. G. Douglas, New York City; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.

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We have received several proposed key-moves, the most promising of which are R—B 6, and Q—R 3. One of our solvers who sent the correct solution insists that the problem has three key-moves. It is strange that those who sent these "tries" did not see that they are stopped by B—Kt 6, or R—B 2. These replies permit Black to play K x B or K x Kt on his second move. Another solver declares that mate can be forced by B on any square of the diagonal, so he tries B—Kt 5. The answer to this is B—Kt 6. The reason that the B must go to Kt 2 is to allow Q x Kt mate.

Ad. F. Reim, N. Hald; Matt. H. Ellis, Philadelphia; the Revs. J. H. Witte, Santa Cruz, Cal., and J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa., were successful with 255.

H. W. Barry writes: It is a very short time since I began to solve your problems; but I will say that, so far, I have found them superior to those of any other Chess column.

What do our solvers say concerning the proposition that we have a Problem-composing Tournament?

Answers to Correspondents.

We have received numerous inquiries concerning Chess-publications. We have given the information several times that there is only one publication in America devoted entirely to Chess—*The American Chess Magazine.*

J. S. S.—In Castling, if you touch your R first, your adversary can compel you to move the R and prevent your Castling.

For the benefit of beginners we give an inquiry received lately: White checked with Q which was protected by a Kt. Black captured the Q with K, claiming that the Kt did not cover the square because it was pinned by a B; or, in other words, because the Kt could not move, hence the K could take the Q. This contention is erroneous. The K can not under any circumstances move into check.

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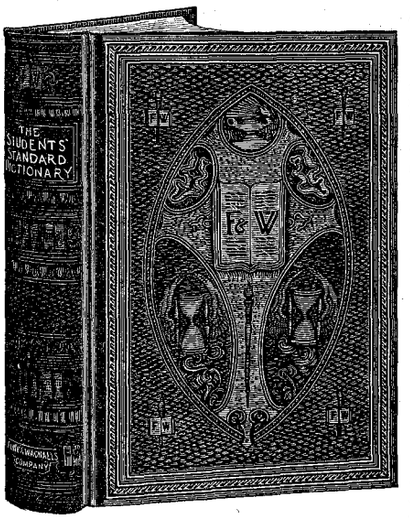

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